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STANISHEV-LED BCP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR WARSAW

AU221055 Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 22 Jun 81

[Text] Sofia, 22 Jun (BTA)--A delegation of the CC of the Bulgarian Communist Party led by Mr Dimitur Stanishev, BCP CC secretary, left for Warsaw today at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party.

BTA COMMENTATOR VIEWS ANTI-SOVIETISM IN POLAND

AU191718 Sofia BTA in English 0820 GMT 19 Jun 81

[BTA commentary by Sergey Nakov: "Cui Prodest:" "Whom Does it Serve?"]

[Text] Sofia, 19 Jun (BTA)--"Cui Prodest?", asked the ancients trying to find out who was hiding behind the crime. "Cui Prodest?", are asking we now worried by the mounting acts of anti-Sovietism in Poland. Undoubtedly, as an idea and as an accomplishment, they are carried out by political adventurists. They also certainly are extremely dangerous for the socialist social system in Poland and no one should underestimate them, for the anti-Soviet acts are part of the strategy and tactics of counterrevolution.

The "crawling" counter-revolutionary scenario is well known from the secret programme of the committee in defence of workers published in the Italian press. But to stage this script Poland must be torn away from the family of the socialist countries. To deprive Poland of the fraternal international support and help of the socialist community, led by the Soviet Union--this is the target of the fanned out anti-Soviet moods.

This is a programme for a national tragedy, because, once torn away from the socialist community, no one could guarantee to Poland neither her territorial integrity, nor her independent national future.

For the Polish people this will be a reverse in history by five decades. And the Polish people have received only sincere friendship and selfless help from the Soviet Union. One should not forget that today's Poland exists as an independent and economically developed state thanks to the victory of the Soviet people in the titanic battle against the fascist forces, in which on the Polish soil alone more than 600,000 Soviet soldiers have died.

To tear Poland away from the socialist community would mean a sharp change in the equilibrium of forces in Europe in favour of imperialism and reaction. It would mean a threat to peace and security on the old continent and from there for the whole world.

So who will benefit from all this? Will this be independent, socialist Poland, which with the enormous efforts of her heroic people and the fraternal help of the Soviet Union was revived from the ashes of Nazi occupation? Or will these be the millions of Poles who for the eleventh month running are shouldering the crisis and the deepening of the "the worse--the better" principle? Or maybe the peaceful people of the world?

There is only one reply: It benefits exclusively the activists of the "Committee for Public Safeguarding--Committee for Defence of Workers" who refuge in Solidarity, "the Confederation for Independent Poland" and the like. And their imperialist patrons, benefactors, mentors and inspirators--secret and open. It is in their theories of 'eroding' the socialist society that anti-Sovietism occupies a focal place.

This is the truth about the threat of anti-Sovietism which should not be disregarded. For too long a time the attitude to anti-Soviet manifestations and moods has been more than libral--no once unmasked their essence. Now more than ever inaction towards the acts of anti-Sovietism is equal to encouragement to the enemies of socialism. The question is not only to counter anti-Soviet acts in Poland but to counteract them immediately. Because this will be one of the most effective moves against counterrevolution, which from the positions of Marxism-Leninism, of proletarian internationalism will be an expression of the historical responsibility for the destiny of the Polish nation.

CORRESPONDENT REVIEWS SOVIET AID TO POLAND

AU191324 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Report by Tsveta Stefanova, Bulgarian television correspondent in Warsaw headlined "Cooperation"]

[Text] Sofia, 19 Jun (BTA)--Mrs Tsveta Stefanova, correspondent of the Bulgarian television in Warsaw, comments in OTECHESTVEN FRONT today on the deepening deterioration of the Polish economy. She dwells in detail on the large-scale Soviet economic aid which has been rendered and continues to be rendered to Poland.

Quoting data from the latest session of the Polish Sejm on the crisis in the Polish economy, the author writes: "However, there is no concrete programme developed yet for getting out of the crisis and for stabilization of the economy. The state of the coal mining industry, which is of key importance to the Polish economy, remains a question of primary concern."

The author draws the attention in her commentary to Poland's financial difficulties with the capitalist countries which are having now a negative impact on her trade with the socialist states. The correspondent of Bulgarian television notes that the slump in the coal output in Poland has led indirectly to a rise in coal prices on the world market.

"All this results from a certain preliminary planned policy of the NATO states in the economic sphere--a policy aimed at deepening the political and economic crisis in Poland. The socialist community countries are helping the efforts of the Polish Government to neutralize the harmful consequences of the present difficulties in the Polish economy and agriculture, it is underlined in the commentary.

Informing that since August, 1980 the Soviet Union has granted to Poland financial aid to the tune of 4.5 billion dollars, of which 580 million dollars are free of repayment, the author writes:

"Once more the value of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet country has been confirmed in practice, as well as the importance of the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty signed 36 years ago between the Soviet Union and Poland. This is a friendship based on the Polish-Soviet combat fraternity consolidated in their common struggle against the Nazi fascism along the paths of war from Leninovo to Berlin, supported by the memory of 600,000 Soviet soldiers who died on Polish soil, by the aid for restoration of the demolished Polish towns and industry."

The author quoted further data and facts on increased Soviet deliveries of important raw materials to the Polish economy. She also points out that the outcome of the 23rd session of the Polish-Soviet intergovernmental commission for economic and techno-scientific cooperation stands as a convincing proof to the level of partnership of these two countries.

"Against the background of these facts the acts of vandalism and sacrilege against the memorials of the dead Soviet and Polish soldiers, carried out by antisocialist elements of late, seem increasingly irresponsible and senseless", states the correspondent of the Bulgarian television.

PREPARATIONS FOR PZPR EXTRAORDINARY CONGRESS NOTED

AU201932 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Report by Kiril Iliev, BTA correspondent in Warsaw: "Preparations for Ninth PZPR Extraordinary Congress"]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jun (BTA)--The annual campaign of the Polish United Workers' Party before its 9th extraordinary congress is in full swing. Half of the regional annual conferences have already been held.

A feature typical of the conferences is the brisk discussion on the major problems of the party and the country, especially on leading the country out of the profound socio-political and economic crisis.

At many of the conferences conclusions are being drawn from the work and decisions of the 11th plenum of the CC of the Polish Union Workers' Party, which, convened prompted by the letter of the CC of the CPSU to the CC of the Polish United Workers' Party, has set very sharply the necessity for a struggle by the communists and all real patriots against the offensive of the anti-socialist forces and the counter-revolution. A number of delegates point out that until the plenum this extremely important and vital task for the party and the Polish people had been underestimated.

At the regional annual conference an analysis is being made of the activity of some district managements of the Solidarity trade union, who have set it as their task to provoke constant conflicts, to maintain permanent political pressure and by demagogy to channel the public opinion against the party and its leading role and against the state bodies.

It is insisted at the conferences that the party and the government take the necessary measures and to put an end by all means, to the chaos and anarchy caused by the anti-socialist forces, to resist categorically the anti-Soviet propaganda and the acts aimed against the alliance and friendship with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. Poland is and will remain a sound link in the socialist community, in the defensive Warsaw Treaty and in the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance--such are the majority of the statements by the delegates to the regional annual conferences.

One of the shortcomings in the work of the conferences, which is acknowledge by the Polish press as well, is that they spend too much time on procedural problems and the discussion of the programme theses remains into the background.

In many regions up to 90 percent of the previous members of the committees and bureaus of the regional party bodies are replaced. This trend is suggested by the right-wing factional forces who are trying to oust communists of longer party experience and membership, all who have taken party, public or state posts up to August 1980.

The regional annual conferences will continue till the end of this month.

PRESS SCORES U.S.-CHINESE MILITARY COOPERATION

AU201450 Sofia BTA in English 0835 GMT 20 Jun 81

["U.S.-Chinese Plot--Threat for Peace"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 20 Jun (BTA)--"A news alarming for the cause of peace"--this is how RABOTNICHESKO DELO assesses in its international weekly review of today the Washington decision proclaimed by Haig in Beijing to cancel the restrictions on the sale of assault weapons for Maoist China. It is obvious, the daily says, that by this decision the new U.S. administration wants to build an Asian lever with which to change the balance of powers in Asia and in the world in favor of the world imperialism.

Emphasizing the anti-Soviet basis of the military getting closer of Washington and Beijing, RABOTNICHESKO DELO notes that the contacts of high officials of the new U.S. administration of the White House with the Beijing leaders show that "the U.S.-Chinese anti-Soviet 'strategical consensus'" is acquiring still more sinister dimensions for the peace and security in Asia and in the world.

It is pointed out in the NARODNA ARMIYA weekly review that supplying Beijing with last minute's assault weapons, Washington in actually helping its aggression policy aimed at establishing domination in Asia. The daily emphasizes: "The U.S.-Chinese military and political alliance causes deep concern among nations because it threatens the peace and security not only on that continent but on the whole planet".

PRACE CRITICIZES SOLIDARITY FOR ACTIONS, GOALS

AU191135 Prague PRACE in Czech 18 Jun 81 p 5

[First of two installments of an unattributed article in the column "On a Topical Theme," entitled "What Is 'Solidarity'?"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] A FORMAL ANSWER TO THIS QUESTION IS: "AN INDEPENDENT, SELF-ADMINISTERING TRADE UNION," WHICH CAME INTO BEING ON THE WAVE OF THE ACUTE SOCIOPOLITICAL CRISIS IN POLAND IN THE SUMMER OF 1980, AND WHICH THE SUPREME COURT OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC REGISTERED ON 10 NOVEMBER 1980 AS A CONSTITUTIONAL ORGANIZATION. IT IS A TRADE UNION, WHICH PLEDGED IN ITS STATUTES TO FULFILL A PURELY TRADE UNION FUNCTION IN SOCIETY, BUT IN NO CASE POLITICAL FUNCTIONS, "TO CARRY ON ITS ACTIVITY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE CONSTITUTION OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC AND WITH THE PRINCIPLE OF SOCIAL OWNERSHIP OF THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION, WHICH ARE THE ECONOMIC FOUNDATION OF THE SOCIALIST ORDER IN POLAND," AND TO RECOGNIZE THE PZPR'S LEADING ROLE AND THE CURRENT SYSTEM OF POLAND'S INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS OF ALLIANCE.

The party and the government, to prove their good will and endeavor for the country's socialist renewal, agreed to the establishment of the trade union, although, according to the constitution of the Polish People's Republic, they were not obliged to do so. Certain circles unfortunately regarded this good will as a weakness, which had to be fully exploited. In their eyes, "Solidarity" was an instrument suitable for pushing the state power up against the wall and for aggravating the situation and bringing it to the boil, if not to an explosion.

IN VIEW OF THE CIRCUMSTANCES UNDER WHICH IT CAME INTO BEING, THE "SOLIDARITY" TRADE UNION HAS BEEN PLAGUED FROM THE VERY BEGINNING BY DEEP AND SHARP CONFLICTS. PRECISELY THESE WERE SUPPOSED TO DECIDE WHAT SORT OF A TRADE UNION IT WOULD BECOME AND WHAT FORCES IT WOULD SERVE.

Seemingly it could have been expected that the endeavors of the popular masses for socialist renewal would lead, with "Solidarity's" help, to the concrete, practical release of their civic energies and thus also to a distinct improvement in life and work. Obviously these were the hopes that brought the broad masses of the workers class and working intelligentsia into the new trade unions.

What, then, is the practical result of "Solidarity's" activity, which has been going on for a fairly long time already? Have the Polish working people perhaps begun to work and live better? Has labor productivity increased? Has the organization of production improved? Has Poland made progress in its endeavor to find a way out of the very grave crisis which jeopardizes the country's social and national existence?

Definitely not.

JUST LISTEN TO THAT PAIN, TO THAT CRY FROM THE SOUL, THAT RESOUNDED IN THE DAYS WHEN THERE WAS THE THREAT OF ANOTHER GENERAL STRIKE: "MILLIONS OF PEOPLE ASK THEMSELVES: WHAT NEXT? WHERE ARE WE HEADING FOR AS A NATION AND WHAT FATE ARE WE PREPARING FOR OURSELVES?" WROTE ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI IN THOSE DAYS. "THE COUNTRY LACKS THE ESSENTIAL FOODSTUFFS. THERE ARE LINES FOR BREAD, MILK AND FLOUR. PEOPLE ARE EXTREMELY IRRITATED AND TIRED. IN SUCH A SITUATION, WHICH EVERY POLE SEES AND KNOWS WELL, DO WE STILL HAVE TO KEEP ON CONVINCING ONE ANOTHER THAT ANOTHER SOCIAL CONFLICT WILL LEAD TO AN IMMEDIATE CATASTROPHE?"

It is an obvious, and therefore a particularly painful fact, that the period since the events of last September, which was marked by "Solidarity's" stormy activity, has not only brought no distinct changes in the economy and no improvement in the life of the Polish people--on the contrary, the Polish economy is on the brink of catastrophe.

It has been necessary to introduce ration cards for meat, butter, sugar, flour, groats and other foodstuffs.

A person does not have to be as wise as Solomon to comprehend that from nothing comes nothing. Let us say, that you cannot get bread from leaflets, or coal from empty talk, oil from strikes or apartments for workers from demagoguery. You will get what you earn. The living standard of the people in the socialist society fully depends on the standard, quantity and quality of the social product.

Do the new trade unions realize their responsibility vis-a-vis the people and society for bringing the volume of work and the volume of consumption, wishes and what is feasible into harmony, so that new and even greater and even more complex difficulties do not arise from the current difficulties? As a rule, what is actually done provides the best answer. And that shows that in the past 6 months the extremist part of "Solidarity" concentrated the trade union's energy on quite different objectives, far removed from the working people's real needs and interests.

"The majority--and that is the millions of "Solidarity" members who are true patriots and often also party members--want tranquillity and work to prevail in Poland, life to continue to improve, socialist Poland to grow stronger...." As Gen W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, said at a recent Sejm session. Unfortunately, not everyone in "Solidarity," and particularly in its leadership, wants that.

IN "SOLIDARITY'S" LEADERSHIP AND AMONG ITS FUNCTIONARIES, GENERAL JARUZELSKI SAID, "THERE EXIST PERSONS AND GROUPS WITH DISPROPORTIONATE POLITICAL AMBITIONS." THESE ARE THE "EXTREMIST, DANGEROUS FORCES," REPRESENTED ESPECIALLY BY THE KOR OFFICIALS, WHO "FEEL MOST AT EASE IN AN ATMOSPHERE OF CONFLICT. THAT IS THEIR ELEMENT. IN THE HEAT OF CONFLICT THEY TRY TO STRENGTHEN THEIR POSITIONS AND SUBVERT THE STATE POWER IN ORDER TO BE ABLE TO TAKE IT OVER LATER."

As M. Rakowski, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, said at the session of the Sejm, these "demagogues of all persuasions," who "came to the surface on the wave of popular protest, have exploited extremely radical slogans and without significant resistance have gained control over the minds of the working people," and today have gone over "from attacks on local power structures to attacks on people's power as such." All these months precisely these people have, without reason, been evoking and escalating tension in society, have been destabilizing society with great energy and by various means and trying to establish really a dual government in the country.

"IT HAD ALREADY LOOKED LIKE ANOTHER STATE BEING ESTABLISHED WITHIN THE POLISH STATE, ORGANIZED BY SOME SECTIONS OF 'SOLIDARITY'" RAKOWSKI STRESSED.

Some of "Solidarity's" leading functionaries used psychological pressure to blackmail and intimidate in order to achieve further social destabilization and anarchy, and intentionally advocated further and further, often attractive economic demands, although they knew in advance that these could not be fulfilled. This totally demagogic philosophy of relying on outside help and the attempt to transfer the responsibility for ensuring the population's warmth, clothing, light, food, work and medical care to others, could be clearly seen in "Solidarity's" "program" of activity published recently. The program says much about what the trade union will demand, but it is much more difficult to find in it words about how much co-responsibility "Solidarity" intends to assume in the country.

PRAGUE COMMENTS ON POLISH PARTY CONFERENCES

LD191840 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] In a number of places in Poland conferences of the Polish United Workers Party have already been held.

The most urgent tasks of the party's precongress period are formulated at these conferences as overcoming the political crisis and averting the threat to socialism in Poland. In this vein, a precongress conference in the Pomeranian military zone was addressed by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee of Poland's United Workers' Party. He pointed out that enemies of socialism are trying at all costs to instigate social unrest and emotions in Poland and to use this against the party, the people's power and the country's ties of aliance.

The letter addressed to Poland's communists by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, he said, had been of great help in the struggle against the counter-revolutionary threat. In this connection he pointed to the immense value of socialism for the people of Poland. Its disruption would jeopardize the security of many countries, the independent existence of People's Poland, and in its consequences world peace.

The paramount issue in Poland today is finding ways and means of overcoming the crisis. At the precongress conferences held by Poland's communists the necessity of restoring the normal function of all state bodies was discussed. A number of contributions to the discussions called for greater resoluteness as regards all forms of pressure organized above all by extremists in the ranks of Solidarity. As has been evident many a time, their activities are not directed toward trade union affairs, but toward purely political pressure. There also are justified demands for resolute action against a flood of hostile literature and pamphlets meant to discredit the party in the eyes of the people of Poland. No less dangerous and vile are anti-Soviet provocations. Counter-revolutionary forces in Poland go as far as damaging the graves of soldiers in the Soviet Army who had sacrificed their lives for the freedom of Poland in the year 1944. Anti-Sovietism is thus becoming an ideological basis of antisocialist forces in Poland, forces against which Poland's United Workers' Party must wage a decisive and uncompromising struggle.

Discussions at precongress conferences did not disregard the burning problems of Poland's national economy. Mieczyslaw Moczar, member of the party's Political Bureau, said at a conference in Kielce that the economic crisis had been caused by the country's indebtedness. He said we are so firmly clinging to capitalist countries that today it is difficult to disentangle ourselves. It is up to ourselves how long this situation will last.

We should add that endeavors are not enough. They would be useless without nationwide support, without appropriate argumentation, without a logical explanation of the situation. In this connection, Mieczyslaw Moczar said that the entire party regardless of structure or tendencies must start its struggle for its leading position within the framework of society. This implies, above all, strengthening the unity of Poland's United Workers' Party and increasing its action readiness in a manner enabling it already prior to its extraordinary ninth congress to fortify its positions within society and to become a guarantor of the genuine socialist regeneration of People's Poland.

INDRA PRAISES USSR FRIENDSHIP, SCORES U.S. POLICY

LD212020 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Correspondent Jaroslav Rektor dispatch from the Czechoslovak-Soviet peace and friendship rally held on 21 June in Brno-Lisen in the Gottwald valley]

[Text] Participants in the rally were addressed by Aldis Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly; and by Aleksandr Botvin, USSR ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

In the opening of his address Comrade Indra recalled the tradition of the Lisen Festival which dates from 1938, the period of threat to Czechoslovakia from German Fascism. Then, a mass rally for the defense of the republic, addressed by Klement Gottwald, was held. Comrade Indra also recalled the 40th anniversary of the perfidious attack on the Soviet Union by Nazi Germany to be observed tomorrow. He spoke of the vast sacrifices by the Soviet Union and of the great heroism of the Red Army which brought freedom to our and many other European nations. In this connection Comrade Alois Indra said:

[Begin Indra recording] The Soviet Union has undoubtedly the greatest share in the victory over Fascism. Its soldiers, as patriots and internationalists, fulfilled their mission as liberators; they restored freedom and independence to many nations of Europe and participated in the defeat of militarist Japan. In our people's memory there will remain for ever the gratitude to the Red Army for liberation from the Hitlerite yoke and for the renewal of a united, independent and free Czechoslovak Republic. [applause]

The speeches of some bourgeois politicians, writers and generals about the alleged Soviet threat are an insult to the Soviet Union. It is a gross desecration of the memory of the 20 million Soviet citizens who died during the Great Patriotic War. The longing for peace was with the first socialist country for the entire time of its existence. It is directly from the basis of the social system of the Soviet Union and socialist state that the hatred of wars as an instrument of resolving differences and efforts for the peaceful coexistence of countries with different social systems proceed.

The Soviet Union and its allies have no territorial claims against anyone. They threaten no one, and repeatedly prove that they consider life in peace to be the most important human right. [applause] This is confirmed also by the constructive proposals submitted at the 26th CPSU Congress. It is proved also by the approach of Czechoslovakia and other countries of the socialist community in international deliberations. It is nonsense to say that we are striving for some kind of export of revolution, but no one can expect us to stay silent regarding both export and import of counterrevolution. [applause] Our feelings of support will always be on the side of nations which are struggling for their political and economic independence. We will always be on the side of those who in the interest of peace and social progress struggle against imperialism and against all forms of its political rule and economic exploitation.

The present leadership of the United States and its most aggressive allies assume the heavy burden of responsibility for the worsening of international relations, for the attempt to bury the policy of detente, and for the start of yet another round of feverish armament. Hysterical shouts, clumsy threats, efforts to upset the balance of power, plans for the deployment of American missiles with nuclear warheads in Europe and the attempts to negotiate with the Soviet Union from the position of power--all this is a dangerous playing with fire.

The U.S. policy is guided by a strange logic: They proclaim one or another part of the world to be some kind of area of their vital interests; they set up the so-called Rapid Deployment Force; they want to dictate to sovereign states what kind of domestic and foreign policy they should pursue; but when socialist allies show justified concern for the fate of the People's Republic of Poland they call it interference in its internal affairs. No one will make us betray the principles of socialist internationalism. [applause] Polish communists and real patriots can always rely on our support. [applause]

In the world the opposition of public opinion to Washington's adventurous policy has been increasing in recent months. The peace-loving forces are increasing their ranks, and the people of West European countries do not accept the attempts of America to bring possible nuclear war to Europe. The prudent approach of the Soviet Union meets with a still greater response.

Moscow and its allies are a hope for mankind to the effect that the warmonger will not succeed, that commonsense must win, and that we will protect this planet not only for ourselves but also for all future generations. [applause] The Czechoslovak people go side by side with peace-loving forces of the whole world. We do not neglect our defense, but we will not spare any efforts in order that the memorable words of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev may come true: War must not happen again, war must not happen again. [applause] And just as in the past, today and for the future the indestructible alliance with the most loyal friend, with the USSR, is a guarantee of security and peaceful life for us. [applause] [end recording]

PREPARATIONS FOR WORLD WOMEN'S CONGRESS REPORTED

AU191257 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Jun 81 p 2

["LI"-signed report: "Struggle for Peace and Against Armament--The Most Pressing Issue of the Present; World Women's Congress Will Be Held in Prague"]

[Summary] Prague, 16 June--A world women's congress will be held in Prague in October, under the slogan "Equality, National Independence, Peace." Freda Brown, president of the Women's International Democratic Federation [WIDF], which is the initiator of the congress, held a press conference in Prague in Tuesday, at which she briefed Czechoslovak and foreign journalists on the preparations for the world forum. Marie Kabrelova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat and chairwoman of the Czechoslovak Women's Union, spoke about the work of the Czechoslovak preparatory committee.

"It is expected that some 1,200 delegates and guests from more than 100 countries will come to Prague--people from different parts of thw world, people of diverse views and religious and political beliefs. 'It is impossible to reach full agreement on each matter. There will surely be many discussions and views will vary. However, when it comes to the fundamental problems--the issues of peace and disarmament--we will surely find a common language,' Freda Brown stressed. She noted that at this state of the preparations it turns out that the world congress will be attended even by organizations that have remained outside it so far. Their approach is cautious and full of doubt, but they will attend."

Within the framework of preparations for the world congress, a consultative meeting of representatives of 21 organizations--among them four UN organizations--was held in Budapest this March. There have also been sessions of groups preparing materials for the six congress commissions--the first work group, "Women for Peace and Disarmament," convened in Delhi; the group "Women and Work" in Portugal; the group "Equality of Women in Society" in Costa Rica; the group "Women and Family" in London; the group "Women for National Independence and Development" in the Congo; and the "Group for Cooperation Among National, Regional and International Organizations and UN Organizations" in Geneva.

"The congress, which will be held in the Prague Palace of Culture, will be followed on 14 and 15 October by the Eighth WIDF Congress."

The del gates to the world women's congress will have an opportunity to pay visits to districts, enterprises, schools, and social institutions and familiarize themselves with the life of women in Czechoslovak society.

HUSAK RECEIVES CZECH, SLOVAK PRESIDIUMS, GOVERNMENTS

LD191748 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the republic, received at Prague Castle today the newly elected Presidium of the Czech National Council, headed by Josef Kempny, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Czech National Council, and the new government of the Czech Socialist Republic, headed by Josef Korcak, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Czech premier.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today received the newly elected Presidium of the Slovak National Council, headed by its chairman, Viliam Salgovic, and the new government of the Slovak Socialist Republic, headed by Peter Colotka, Presidium member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier.

Comrade Gustav Husak congratulated the members of the newly created national organs on their being elected and nominated to responsible posts and ensured them of full support of supreme party and state organs of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Comrades Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak spoke on behalf of representatives of the Czech Socialist Republic. In their addresses they stressed that the Czech National Council and the Government of the Czech Socialist Republic are fully aware of their responsibility toward the CPCZ and our people for implementation of the 16th Congress program.

In fulfilling demanding tasks they will be supported by the political and labor activity of workers, agricultural workers and the working intelligentsia. In the interest of the further flowering of Socialist Czechoslovakia they will deepen cooperation of the organs of the federation, as well as the Slovak Socialist Republic. They thanked the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal government and Comrade Husak for the great attention paid to the activity of the Czech National Council, the Czech Covernment and all of the Czech regions.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, highly praised in his reply the role of the supreme organs of the Czech Socialist Republic in the positive results of the building of socialist society in the past period. He praised the role of the Czech National Council and the new government of the Czech Socialist Republic in implementing the program of economic and social development of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress. He also pointed to the significance of the federative arrangement of the state for strengthening fraternal unity and cooperation of our two peoples. In accordance with developing socialist democracy, said Comrade Husak, it is necessary that people's organs see to further effectiveness of the national committees in securing comprehensive development of towns and villages, districts and regions. The support given by our citizens to the represnetative organs in the June elections binds them to work in the coming period with yet higher demands and consistency so that all of their efforts may be focused especially on problems immediately affecting the lives of the people.

Comrades Peter Colotka and Viliam Salgovic spoke on behalf of the representatives of the Slovak Socialist Republic present. The two both assured the president of the republic that deputies of the Slovak National Council and members of the Slovak Government will exert all their strength in order to secure the conclusions of the 16th CPCZ Congress in all spheres of political, economic and cultural life of the Slovak Socialist Republic. They will strive for further implementing the unity of the fraternal Czech and the Slovak peoples and other nationalities, the all-round growth of the unified Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. They positively assessed the care by the CPCZ Central Committee, the federal state organs and Comrade Gustav Husak personally of the constant development of the Slovak Socialist Republic and of increasing the quality of work of its legislative and state organs.

In his answer, Comrade Gustav Husak, gave thanks for the work performed by the Slovak people's organs in the past period and positively assessed the results scored by the working people of Slovakia in the Sixth 5-Year Plan. At the same time, he stressed the importance of the tasks which the organs of the Slovak Socialist Republic face in implementing the program of further development of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, approved by the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Successful social, economic and cultural development of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, said Comrade Gustav Husak, and within its framework, the development of Slovakia as well, is a convincing confirmation of the correct nature of the policy of the CPCZ and the socialist state, the aim of which is the well-being and happy, peaceful life of the people. The results achieved represent the fruit of the joint labor of the millions of our working people, of all the political state and social organizations of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, as well as the two people's republics. A significant result of this policy is the overcoming of differences in the conditions of the political, economic and cultural lives of our peoples. It was through common creative work that the unity of our peoples and nationalities, as well as their cooperation and fraternal coexistence in their common homeland, were further strengthened. He pointed to the fact that the everyday political work of the deputies of all the representative corps, as well as their attitude toward the problems of citizens, are also of great importance in the coming period.

Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, continued a friendly talk with the representatives of the supreme organs of the Czech and the Slovak Socialist Republics.

CPCZ LEADERS ATTEND BRATISLAVA CHEMICAL FAIR

LD201736 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] The 13th international chemical fair, Incheba 81, has opened in Bratislava today. The opening ceremony was attended by members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium: Milos Jakes, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Peter Colotka, Slovak premier; and Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek, leader of a federal government delegation, stressed in his speech that the further development of the Czechoslovak chemical industry will demand a more flexible, a more speedy utilization of the results of research in production. In the Seventh 5-Year Plan, almost 2 percent of investment will be implemented according to the results of our research or the results of scientific-technological cooperation with socialist states. The growth of specialization, which results in further growth of international exchange, in relation to CEMA countries, will demonstrate itself in the increase of turnover by 50 percent and increased Czechoslovak exports by more than 120 percent, Rudolf Rohlicek said.

There are exhibits from producers from 24 states of the world at the Incheba fair.

BRIEFS

SOUTH BOHEMIA CPCZ CHIEF--The plenary session of the South Bohemia Regional CPCZ, held in Ceske Budejovice today, also assessed the outcome of the elections to representative bodies. The results of the elections in South Bohemia had confirmed the active support of citizens for CPCZ policy. At the meeting, Miroslav Slavik was elected leading secretary of the South Bohemia Regional CPCZ Committee. [Text] [Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 19 Jun 81 LD]

COOPERATION WITH KAMPUCHEAN JOURNALISTS--Prague, 19 Jun (CETEKA)--Zdenek Horeni, chairman of the Czechoslovak Union of Journalists, and Khieu Kanharith, general secretary of the Association of Cambodian Journalists, signed here Friday an agreement on cooperation for the coming five years at the end of a fortnight's study stay of a delegation of the Association of Cambodian Journalists in Czechoslovakia. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 1529 GMT 19 Jun 81 LD]

PZPR REPORT-BACK, ELECTION CONFERENCES CONTINUE

Delegate Update

LD210314 Warsaw PAP in English 2033 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jun (PAP)--The 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress is due to start in three weeks, on July 14. Voivodship-level party report-election conferences are the last, extremely important, stage of preparations for the supreme party forum. They are to be over by the end of June.

Each day, as the congress is drawing nearer, the number of delegates for the congress is growing, To date, (June 20) 1,080 delegates have been chosen, which makes over 50 percent of the total number of delegates (over 1,950). It is they who will finally decide on behalf of their electors about the most important matters, which have been running uppermost in the entire party and society for many months now.

A few words about the delegates themselves: There are 220 workers, and as many as 638 white-collar employees (120 managers). 113 delegates have been chosen from rural communities so far. 142 factory PUWP committee first secretaries and 45 secretaries have been elected, as well as 54 voivodship PUWP committee first secretaries. 5 PUWP CC secretaries have also been elected.

The number of delegates includes 45 women and a small group of young people under 29.

So far, the report-election campaign is over in 24 voivodship and 4 military PUWP organizations.

Four party conferences ended and seven regional PUWP congresses began today as well.

Stefan Olszowski took part in the conference in Gorzow. Henryk Jablonski was present at the conference in Tarnow. Member of the Political Bureau Gerard Gabrys was present in Sieradz and Tadeusz Grabski in Kalisz.

The Air Force PUWP organization also finished its conference with electing delegates to the congress. One of the delegates is General Jozef Urbanowicz.

Sieradz, Kalisz, Lomza Meetings

LD210140 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Excerpts] To begin, here are a few figures. The Sieradz Voivodship party organization numbers over 31,000 members and candidate members. It is represented at today's programmatic and election conference by over (?300) comrades. The conference began this morning. Its task, like that of every conference, is to work out a program and to elect the authorities. It has been established that the next voivodship plenum will number 90 people. The delegates will also elect their own 19 representatives to the ninth extraordinary party congress. The region of Sieradz will be represented by a total of 21 comrades. Two of them have been elected by large factories.

Sieradz is a typically agricultural voivodship. Thus no conference or meeting can take place without a discussion on the subject of agriculture, mainly its problems. This is also the case at today's conference and the problems are typical: There is a shortage of machines and spare parts. There is a shortage of means of production. Also typical perhaps is the conviction often expressed here that despite objective impediments many difficulties could be eliminated, or at least alleviated, if the organization of work could be improved and if the attitude to work of all those who work in agriculture could be changed. Delegates talk about this a great deal.

However, intraparty problems are never easy, and today, being exceptionally difficult and complicated, constitute the main subject of discussion.

Three hundred and thirty-seven delegates representing over 60,000 party members and candidate members are participating in the Kalisz Voivodship report-back and election conference. Tadeusz Grabski, Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary, and Jerzy Wojtecki, minister of agriculture, are taking part in the session. The introductory speech was delivered on behalf of the outgoing executive by Bogdan Gawronski, first secretary of the Kalisz Voivodship PZPR committee. Next the discussion began. During the conference the first secretary of the voivodship party committee was elected; the participants in the conference entrusted this post in a secret ballot once again to Bogdan Gawronski. At present the nomination of candidates as delegates to the ninth extraordinary party congress is going on.

Stanislaw Bagrielski, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and director of the Social Organizations, Sports and Tourism Department of the party Central Committee, is participating in the 2-day session of the PZPR voivodship report-back and election conference that opened today in Lomza. The session was opened by Waldemar Szpalinski, first secretary of the voivodship PZPR committee. The delegates discussed procedural matters for over 2 hours. Next, Wlodzimierz Michaluk, secretary of the Lomza Voivodship PZPR Committee, presented a report-back paper on behalf of the outgoing executive. After a break in the afternoon, the nomination of candidates to the post of the first secretary of the voividship party committee began. Further discussion is planned.

Grabski Address in Kalisz

LD210053 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 21 Jun 81

[Text] At the report-back and election conference of the Kalisz PZPR Committee, Tadeusz Grabski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, took the floor in the discussion. He said, among other things, that the precongress discussion is taking place in difficult and complicated conditions which are caused mostly by the continuing state of mistrust in the party and the community and the reflections born against this background concerning the contradictions in our activities to date. On the other hand, while preparing for the congress we are aware, said the speaker, that this is a congress of great expectations and hopes. It is to create a program designed to provide a quick way out of the crisis and institutional guarantees guarding the party against the recurrence of a similar crisis in the future. One also must not dismiss the fact that we are getting ready for the congress during a period in which the socioeconomic and political crisis is intensifying. This creates continuous social tensions and conditions that threaten the principles of our state's political system. The damage to the state and the economy also undermines our authority internationally and the good name of Poland in the socialist camp.

The 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, aware of its great responsibility, has appealed to all members and candidate members to unite all forces and achieve ideological unity and organizational cohesion in the face of the enormous threat of the existence of the nation.

The most important matter before [word indistinct] the congress is to unify our action. Apart from criticizing and removing evils, we must also clearly map out the program for the future as we are the party of struggle--which we have not forgotten--the party of action and not just of discussion.

Speaking about the causes leading to escalation of social tensions, Tadeusz Grabski stated that one of the reasons is the nation's deepening economic crisis. The economic situation is getting worse every day. It is complicated by the payment conditions to which the country is subject as well as by the drop in the extraction of raw materials, especially coal.

Finding the key to solving the difficult problems of the mining industry and increasing coal extraction may turn out to be our last chance. We also place great hopes on economic reform; but results should not be expected as soon as it is introduced. It will be a long and difficult process.

Grabski Elected Delegate

LD220052 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Excerpt] The voivodship PZPR report-back and electorial conference, which concluded its work in Kalisz on 21 June, elected a new party leadership and 35 delegates to the congress, who, together with the 3 delegates elected earlier by the factory party organizations, will represent the Kalisz Voivodship PZPR organization at the ninth extraordinary congress. Tadeusz Grabski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the PZPR, and Jerzy Wojtecki, minister of agriculture, are among the delegates.

Bogdan Gawronski has been reelected first secretary of the Kalisz Voivodship PZPR Committee.

Gabrielski Address in Lomza

LD220439 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] The party voivodship conference in Lomza completed its 2-day session yesterday. Stanislaw Gabrielski, member of the Central Committee Secretariat, is among the 15 delegates to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. Speaking at the conference, he said, among other things, that the party leadership is intent on continuing the line of dialogue and reforms in the social and economic life of the country. The speaker recognized the strengthening of the unity of the party and its Marxist-Leninist character as a matter of primary importance. He also emphasized the need to strengthen Polish-Soviet friendship and to oppose firmly any attempts to undermine it.

Olszowski, Barcinkowski Attend

LD192246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] In Gorzow Wielkopolski, Biala Podlaska and Koszalin, voivodship party report-back and election conferences began today. The sessions are concerned with summing up the report-back and election campaign, with preparing for the ninth party congress, and with electing new authorities for the voivodship committees and delegates to the ninth extraordinary party congress.

Taking part in the conference in Gorzow Wielkopolski is Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee. Zdzislaw Kurowski, secretary of the party Central Committee, is taking part in the voivodship conference in Giala Podlaska. Kazimierz Cypryniak, secretary of the Central Committee, is taking part in the party voivodship report-back and election conference in Koszalin.

Kazimierz Barcikowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, and Gen Jozef Urbanowicz, member of the Central Committee and deputy minister of national defense, are taking part in the party election conference of the Air Force in Poznan.

During this conference it was stressed, among other things, that the key to solving the present difficult situation in Poland lies in a consistent (kinsekwentny] renewal of the party. Both those who wish to hold up the process of renewal and those who aim at breaking down our political system were opposed decisively. A great deal of attention was devoted to the leading role of the PZPR.

Barcikowski Speech

LD192346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] A PZPR election conference of the Air Force held its session in Poznan. It was attended by Kazimierz Barcikowski, a Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, deputy minister of defense, Gen Jozef Urbanowicz, and first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee, Jerzy Kusiak.

Kazimierz Barcikowski made a speech during the debate. He spoke at length about the present situation in the country, emphasizing that Poland's credibility vis-a-vis its socialist allies was of key importance to the Polish state and nation. An important element of this credibility was the place and role of the Armed Forces of our state within the Warsaw Pact system as well as cooperation and joint action, in addition to comradeship in arms, between the People's Army of Poland and the Soviet Army. Our alliances result from common ideology and the balance of political powers which emerged in Europe as a result of the victory over Hitler's fascism. Only madmen and provocateurs would seek to destroy this alliance because this would jeopardize the cause of peace and security as well as Poland's independence.

Kazimierz Barcikowski also presented his view on the content of the debate, pointing out the need for prudence during presentation and consideration of the numerous proposals forwarded from local party organizations to higher party authorities, and also the need to appreciate and preserve existing organizational structures, tested in practical experience and adapted to the specific conditions of the Armed Forces.

Air Defense Forces Election

LD202346 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jun (PAP)--On June 20 the work of the report-back and election conference of the PZPR in the Air Force ended. After many hours of discussion the delegates to the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress were elected. Specifically, a mandate was received by General of Armored Troops Jozef Urbanowicz.

On the same day, under the slogan of ideological unity and organizational cohesion of the PZPR, a report-back and election party conference of the country's Air Defense Forces was held in Warsaw. The main topic of the diverse party discussions were the problems connected with the tasks of the military party organizations in the process of making transformations in Poland, in the struggle with the social and economic crisis.

Much attention, both in the report of the former party committee and in the discussions, was given to the very important problems of the combat readiness of the troops of the Air Defense Forces, and the scientific-educative and administrative activity of the service units and staffs. It was stressed at the conference that the combat readiness of the Army should be strengthened, links with the people strengthened, and internationalist links with the Soviet Army and other armies of the Warsaw Pact should be safeguarded as this is a condition and guarantee of the independence of Poland, and also of the inviolability of its borders on the Odra, Nysa and the Baltic Sea. The Air Defense Troops are the most important branch of the Armed Force, whose battle capability is of fundamental significance for the defense capability of the whole country. These troops must have a strong organizational structure, modern military equipment, highly ideological and all-round educated people. The Army is an important link of the people's socialist state. It was noted (?at the conference) [words indistinct] that the influence of the Army of the formation of the socialist make-up can and must--particularly in the present complicated situation in the country--be raised by means of continual strengthening links of the Polish forces with the people.

Olszowski Addresses Session

LD20001 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, took the floor at the Gorzow Wielkopolski Voivodship report-back and election conference. On referring to the issues mentioned during the discussions he pointed out the most essential aspects of preparations for the ninth congress of the party which provide for the strengthening of its leading role. First of all, said Stefan Olszowski, there must be prepared a programmatic document, a resolution, which in the most concrete way possible will define the tasks of the party at least for the next 5 years. Secondly, there should be prepared a kind of appeal or manifest to the people, similar in distinction to that of the Polish committee of national liberation manifest. It would provide an ideological platform which would unite the community. Thirdly, there should be prepared a resolution concerning the 100th anniversary of the Polish workers movement, which would illustrate its significance, traditions and achievements. Fourthly, a corrected draft economic reform should be prepared, and is being prepared, for the congress. Fifthly, the topic of the congress should be a plan for economic stabilization, a plan for extracting the country from the present crisis.

Delegates to the congress, said Stefan Olszowski, should be given a report of the party Central Committee, the Central Commission of party control--the commission of Comrade Grabski--which by the end of June should complete its main work, and also a report of the Central Audit Commission. The speaker recognized the deliberations of the 11th Plenum of the Central Committee as an issue of extraordinary importance.

New Voivodship Officials

LD201110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0900 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Excerpts] The PZPR voivodship programmatic and election conference in Gorzow Wielkopolski ended at 1900 this morning. Florian Ratajczak, until now head of the department of ideological upbringing work of the Gorzow Voivodship committee, has been elected the new secretary of the voivodship committee.

Also, 24 delegates have been elected for the ninth party congress. They include division General Czeslaw Szczeczynski, commander of the Border Defense Troops. Taking part in the deliberations was Stefan Olszowski, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee.

The PZPR voivodship report-back and election conference in Biala Podlaska also ended today. It mapped out an action program for the voivodship party echelon and elected new authorities and delegates for the congress. The function of first secretary of the voivodship PZPR committee has been entrusted to Czeslaw Staszczak, until now secretary of the voivodship party comittee.

More voivodship report-back and election conferences opened today in Siedlce, where the nearly 37,000-strong party organization of this region is represented by 260 delegates and in which Mieczyslaw Moczar, member of the Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, is taking part; and also in Pila, where Roman Ney, candidate member of the Politburo and Central Committee secretary, is taking part.

More on Biala-Podlaska

LD201914 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] After 24 hours of deliberations, the PZPR report-back and election conference in Biala-Podlaska has ended.

Czeslaw Staszczak, until now a secretary of the voivodship committee, was elected first secretary of the voivodship committee in a secret ballot.

The election of the executive and secretaries of the voivodship committee will be carried out at the first plenary session of the voivodship committee which is to be held this coming Thursday, 25 June. At the Ninth PZPR Congress the nearly 20,000-strong party organization of Biala-Podlaska Voivodship will be represented by 13 delegates, of which 12 were elected at the conference. Jan Kaminski, chairman of the Peasants' Self-Aid Central Union of Agricultural Cooperatives, has received a congress delegate mandate from Biala-Podlaska Voivodship.

The conference has received a telegram from the oblast of the Belorussian communist party in Brest with sincere greetings. The two party organizations have for years been linked by bonds of friendship and cooperation.

Koszalin, Siedlce Sessions

LD211746 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] In 3 weeks' time, on 14 July, the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress opens in Warsa . The last stage of preparations for the congress are voivodship report-back and election conference. This morning the voivodship conference ended in Koszalin. New authorities have been elected. The function of the first secretary of the voivodship party committee has been entrusted to Eugeniusz Jakubaczek, formerly first secretary of the municipal and parish committee in Karlino. After 6 ballots the Koszalin conference elected 26 delegates to the ninth party congress.

The PZPR voivodship conference in Siedlce ended early this morning. During 18 hours of debate, new voivodship authorities and 24 delegates to the ninth congress have been elected. Marian Wozniak has become first secretary of the voivodship party committee; he was formerly voivoda of Siedlce.

One hour ago, after 24 hours of debate, a voivodship party programmatic and election conference in Sieradz was concluded. Janusz Urbaniak was elected first secretary of the voivodship party committee; he was formerly head of the agricultural and food economy department at the voivodship party committee. The conference newly elected the composition of the voivodship party committee's plenum, the voivodship party control commission and the voivodship audit commission. Among the 21 delegates to the ninth congress there is chief editor of CHLOPSKA DROGA, Mieczyslaw Rog-Swiostek.

Voivodship report-back and election conferences continue debates today in Pila and Lomza. A voivodship conference in Tarnobrzeg has also begun.

More on Koszalin

LD201024 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0200 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] The voivodship report-back and election conference of the PZPR deliberated until the late hours of the evening in Koszalin yesterday. Kazimierz Cypryniak, Central Committee secretary, attended the deliberations.

Waldemar Czyzewski, first secretary of the voivodship committee, said that the most urgent tasks of the voivodship party organization include strengthening the leading role of the party in conditions of the broad development of self-government and of independent trade unions. He also stated that the process of actively opposing attempts to fight against the program of socialist renewal and conducting factional activity breaking up the unity of the party is continuing. Fifteen persons took part in the discussion. The activity of people in leading positions who are responsible for the situation that came about was one of the things assessed. The issues of renewal in the party and of strengthening its authority were examined. Attention was drawn to the activity in Poland of forces which are undermining socialism in the country by coming forward against friendship with the Soviet Union.

Demands were made that phenomena of hooliganism and of violating law and order be dealt with strictly. The need for calm work was mentioned.

The conference will resume this morning. The results of the first round of elections, which were held late yesterday evening, will be announced.

Koszalin Election Continues

LD201950 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] The voivodship report-back and election conference has been going on for a second day in Koszalin. There, 250 delegates elected the new 84-strong party voivodship committee. None of the former secretaries of the voivodship committee have been included in its composition. At present, elections for the first secretary are in progress. The Koszalin conference is attended by Kazimierz Cyprynisk, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

Belorussia Message to Siedlce

LD210236 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Mieczyslaw Moczar, member of t' Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control, arrived for the conference in Siedlce.

The Presidium of the Siedlce PZPR conference has received a telegram of greetings and good wishes for a fruitful session from the Belorussia CPSU Committee in Minsk. Your conference, the telegram says, among other things, is taking place in a complicated national economic and political situation. We believe that the communists of the voivodship follow Marxism-Leninism and will mobilize all healthy forces in the voivodship with the aim of overcoming the political and economic crisis.

Moczar Address in Siedlce

LD212348 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Excerpt] [No dateline received]. The PZPR voivodship report-back and electoral conference in Siedlce elected a new leadership of the voivodship committee. Marian Wozniak has been elected first secretary. To date he has been acting voivoda of Siedlce. The conference elected 24 delegates to the Ninth PZPR Extraordinary congress, including Polish Scout Union Commander-in-Chief Andrzej Ornat.

During the conference a speech was delivered by Mieczyslaw Moczar, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control. Touching upon the guidelines of the 11th PZPR Central Committee Plenum, he observed in particular that an efficient functioning of the party demands discipline from all its members. Without the maintenance of party discipline, the PZPR will lose the possibility of real activity and the effect [words indistinct] of the renewal will be lost.

Speaking of the CPSU Central Committee's letter to the PZPR Central Committee, the speaker pointed out that it was an expression of the disquiet and concern of the Soviet comrades about the course of events in Poland. A command of the times today is a resolute, consistent, defense of the interests of the PZPR and of the state juridical principles of socialism. This is equivalent to the defense of the sovereignty of the state and people. However, this should be done so that our actions respond to the [words indistinct] of the present-day and [words indistinct]. One must resolutely reject any solution with the use of force and measures aimed at turning back the wheel of history. A confrontation, the speaker says, means civil war. I am convinced that the overwhelming majority of citizens approves the line adopted by the party after last August and wishes that the party will successfully emerge from the present internal crisis.

Referring to the 40th anniversary of Hitler's attack against the Soviet Union, the speaker observed that all Poles, irrespective of political views, deeply felt the initial defeats of the Soviet Army. However, in spite of the pain, despair and impotence, we all believed that the moment of liberation would come. One must also remember that in this voivodship there was not a single family which did not help Soviet partisans. And later, when the huge front began to move, the Polish fighter together with the Soviet soldier, passed through the land of Siedlce westwards, toward Berlin. The Polish families cordially welcomed their liberators. Our fathers had a wise proverb: You learn to know your friends when you are in plight. Our people had confirmations more than once of precisely such a fraternal and heartfelt help on the part of the country of soviets.

Siedlce Election Results

LD201422 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] During the Siedlce conference Ryszard Bryk, first secretary of the voivodship party committee, stressed in his report that at present the rank-and-file members of the party are genuine cocreators of its program. He drew attention, among other things, to the fact that the dangers resulting from the ever deepening crisis are being underestimated. In the widespread criticisms there exists a dangerous undercurrent of negating the achievements of People's Poland and socialism and gossip and slander have become the instrument of political struggle. It is being stressed in the discussion that reinforcing the unity and strength of the party is a necessary condition for the successful implementation of the program to find a way out of the crisis. The discussion is continuing.

At the same time the elections of the first secretary of the voivodship committee began. Two candidates were submitted: Jan (Solecki), vice chairman of the voivodship planning commission and first secretary of the party committee at the voivodship offices; and Marian Wozniak, Siedlce voivoda. It was the latter to whom the delegates entrusted the function of first secretary of the voivodship committee.

Pila Committee Chief Reelected

LD220103 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Sessions of the PZPR voivodship report-back and election conferences in Kalisz, Koszalin, Siedlce and Sieradz came to an end this morning.

Michal (Niedzwiedz) was reelected first secretary of the voivodship party committee in Pila. After four rounds of voting, 24 delegates to the ninth party congress were elected.

Voivodship Conference Round Up

LD210216 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Excerpts] A speech was made during the Siedlce Voivodship PZPR conference by Mieczyslaw Moczar, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Supreme Chamber of Control. Referring to the recent 11th Plenum of the PZPR Central Committee, he said that the efficiency of party action requires discipline on the part of all its members. Without maintaining the party discussions the PZPR will lose an opportunity for genuine action and thus the effects of the renewal will be lost. Speaking of the letter from the CPSU Central Committee to the PZPR Central Committee, the speaker said that it amounts to an expression of anxiety on the part of the Soviet comrades at the development of the situation in Poland. The present moment requires determined and consistent defense of both the interests of the party itself and the foundations of the socialist system.

Most of the time at the Tarnow party conference was taken by the speech of the Tarnow voivoda , Stanislaw Nowak, and the questions submitted by the delegates who inquired about the shortages of bread and milk, about the construction of the hospital in Tarnow, which has been taking such a long time, and about the remodelling of the new voivodship party committee building to serve as a health center.

By the decision of a decisive majority of the participants at the conference, Henry Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, and Boleslaw Faron, minister of education and upbringing, have been elected delegates to the forthcoming party conference.

Party conferences like the one held in Koszalin are suitable for people with a good heart and strong nerves. This refers not only to the incident which occurred yesterday when one of the delegates rushed at the speaker and knocked down the microphones, and then continued to behave in an unworthy manner so that he had to be escorted out, but also to the extremely pronounced tendency to demand that people guilty of abuses be brought to account, especially those who might be elected to party authorities. It is not intended to defend anyone or to accuse anybody, but it was distasteful to hear speeches by some of the delegates because their program boiled down to attempts to compromise, for instance, the first secretary of the voivodship committee and others. The session of the voivodship party conference at Koszalin can also be described as a meeting of party members and Poles who are eager to tackle successfully both important and minor issues concerning housing and employment. This commission charged with the preparations of motions did not find its work easy but the various proposals submitted during the session began to add up to a program of action for the voivodship party organization. This is a program that must take into account all citizens--it was stressed during the debate that members of the party, which is playing the leading role in our country, have a duty to act in this way. A way out of the present political crisis in the voivodship has been opened today by the election of a new voivodship committee in which comrades who previously directed the work of this committee were not included. In the second round of the elections this directing function was recieved by Eugenius Jakubaszek, first secretary of the party urban parish committee at Karlino.

In Pila the nomination of candidates to voivodship party authorities and for delegates to the congress took a very long time. During the nomination there were many controversies, particularly with regard to members of the present party authorities. It was also agreed that the delegates to the ninth party congress must be elected from among members of the Pila party organization who are delegates to the voivodship conference.

The delegates of the Sieradz Voivodship party conference elected Janusz Urbaniak, until now head of the voivodship committee agricultural and food department, to the post of first secretary of the voivodship committee of the PZPR.

At the Lomza Voivodship party conference the present secretary of the voivodship party committee, Wlodzimierz Michaluk, was reelected on the third ballot. He is a farmer by training and has worked in the party and in economic institutions for many years.

Cypryniak, Kowalik at Tarnobrzeg

LD211518 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Report by Andrzej Penczyszyn from Tarnobrzeg]

[Excerpt] The fourth PZPR voivodship programmatic and election conference began in Tarnobrzeg at 0900 this morning. It is being attended by 254 delegates elected at municipal, parish and enterprise conferences. They represent nearly 42,000 party members and candidates in Tarnobrzeg. The conference is being attended by Kazimierz Cypryniak, secretary of the Central Committee; Wladyslaw Kruczek, chairman of the Central Party Control Commission, and member of the Central Committee; Adam Kowalik; and Boleslaw Drozd, a Stalowa Wola steelplant worker.

Among the 254 delegates are 32 workers and 29 farmers. Procedural matters were dealt with speedily; mandate, motion and electoral commissions were elected and the conference regulations were approved.

After settling procedural functions, Tadeusz Haladaj, first secretary of the voivodship party committee in Tarnobrzeg took the floor. Speaking about party issues, he recalled the difficult August days of last year, when, as in other regions, the Tarnobrzeg party organization faced a critical situation and disorientation. Speaking about current problems Tadeusz Haladaj said party membership in Tarnobrzeg Voivodship has decreased--since August last year about 4,000 comrades left the PZPR ranks and only about 400 new members and candidates joined the party. We must investigate these departures from the party, he said. Certainly some of those who left are people hwo found themselves in the party by chance, but there were those who made the decision due to bitterness and disillusionment. For them the way back should not be closed.

Tarnobrzeg Reports Changes

LD220435 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] The party voivodship report-back and election conference in Tarnobrzeg completed the first day of its session yesterday [21 June] and elected the party voivodship committee which is to select the first secretary of the voivodship committee today. Kazimierz Cypryniak, secretary of the Central Committee, is taking part in the session. The first secretary of the party voivodship committee until now, Tadeusz Haladaj, stated in the report-back paper that the party voivodship organization is already applying in practice new democratic principles in intraparty life.

During the report-back and election campaign in Tarnobrzeg Voivodship, over 37 percent of first secretaries of primary party organizations and over 50 percent of full-time first secretaries of factory party committees have changed. A great deal of attention was devoted in the paper also to economic problems, in particular to the development of agriculture, local industry, housing, health services, education and culture.

Gdansk Party Elects Officials

LD201524 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] A plenum of the voivodship party committee in Gdansk has elected 24 executives and secretaries of enterprise committees. Tadeusz Fiszbach was elected first secretary at the voivodship conference and the function of secretary was also entrusted to Andrzeu Karnabal, Edward Licznerski and Andrzej Surowiec. It has been decided to leave open the final number of secretaries until more detailed work of the voivodship branch is settled.

Within the framework of action aimed at party unity it has been decided to appraise the state of the party and to define activity within individual circles by the end of June. It has been also ascertained that, among other things, the position of party members who act contrary to the party line, or hwo are passive, should be investigated.

It has been decided to set up two special teams, one to prepare replies to questions and proposals put at the voivodship conference, and the other to form contacts with trade unions.

Warsaw Reports on Conferences

LD202158 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] The voivodship conference of the PZPR in Tarnow began at 0900 this morning.

The mood of the conference can be best surmised from the fact that it is taking place 3 weeks before the ninth extraordinary party congress, in a situation in which a wave of conferences has already rolled across Poland and in which so much has already been said about the causes of the crisis and the ways out of it. Similar voices can be heard also during the discussion here, which are predominantly down to earth and which contain specific remarks concerning the economy of the Tarnow Voivodship. Such, too, was the basic tone of the speech made by first secretary of the Tarnow Voivodship party committee, Stanislaw Opalko. He raised the problems of small-scale manufacturing, agriculture, housing, the construction of health service projects and educational projects. These economic matters come close to the general subjects of the debate held throughout the country. The speech of Stanislaw Opalko also contained expressions of concern with regard to the party and the forthcoming congress, including some hopes and some preoccupations related to the congress. Another subject of his speech was the Tarnow party organization and its place, as he put it, in the party's efforts to rediscover itself. In the opinion of many speakers the hope lies in the strengthening of the party among the workforces of major industrial enterprises. Here is one of the voices heard in the discussion, the voice of Marek Morawicki, second secretary of the works committee at the Azoty works at Tarnow.

[Begin Morawicki recording] On the issue of the voivodship hospital much has been said and written on the subject and much still (?remains to be said). Comrades, in all our letters, pleas and complaints on the subject of this hospital we appear to be playing the part of the petitioners who, without much luck, kissed the door handles of ministers, premiers, directors and building contractors. Consequently I propose to the commission which is to formulate the motions that we should change, somewhat, our process of thinking. Perhaps, the new way of thinking will be in conformity with the spirit of the times that are approaching. Comrades, it is not a question of the governmental Santa Claus presenting us with a hospital in Tarnow. Five hundred thousand people in this voivodship have decided to build it and bring to account every single authority in 1984, which is the time limit set by the authorities for the completion of the project. As an expression of the will of the population I propose setting up a public committee for the construction of the hospital. Let this committee employ and bring to account building contractors and appeal for help, if necessary, to the inhabitants of the voivodship and its industrial enterprises, not in the role of a petitioner kissing door handles but as a representative of the will of the citizens of this voivodship. And if the voivodship party organization gives this committee sufficient strength to cut its way across, if it succeeds at long last in bringing to a halt the lethargic gyrations of impotence by seven sorrowful gentlemen with shovels at the building site, if it manages to bring round to the contractors their responsibility for human lives with which the population is paying for every day of delay in the completion of this project, then it will achieve more for the prestige of the party than all resolutions, decisions or amendments to the statute.

As a secretary of the works committee at the Azoty enterprise I talked to dozens of comrades. Perhaps you will allow me to put forward a few suggestions on behalf of those people with whom I talked. The comrade have asked me when, at long last, we shall cease babbling on the lines that only good, effective and dedicated work will avert economic disaster and instead, indicate where and when this dedicated work is to be done. We, comrades, and I have in mind party authorities, avoid tackling economic matters like the plague but, comrades, either we take upon ourselves the role of the inspirators of the grass roots movement aimed at rescuing the country's national economy, or in one year's time, in a self-governing and democratic manner, we shall be scraping the bark of the trees and searching for tender roots in the woods. Such could be the end of our self-government and our democracy; or else the role of the inspirator of the grass roots movement aimed at rescuing the country's national economy will be assumed by somebody else and we, the party, will be moaning in the corner that the prerogatives of our party are being taken away from us again. Comrades, by now there is already so much to be done.

Even without the government's problem we know that there will be practically no dollars available and we must be prepared for it. And then there is another enormous issue--the case against importing thousands of minor items which hamper the functioning of big industry. Here, too, we do not have to wait for directives from the government. It may be the case of [words indistinct] of food cans, which will make a processing factory function in the near future. It may be the case of finding a way to end the import of breadcrumbs from the FRG--we are even capable of this--or the import of glue for safety matches from France. Literally, there is no article that we have not succeeded in importing, and for God's sake, how long can we go on working and living in this manner? And I would like to remind comrades who are engineers and present here--I, too, am an engineer--that Stalowa Wola which was bought from the French in 1936 became completely independent of imports after 2 years of existence; except that then, of course, we had fewer engineers around than now. I suggest also the setting up of a horozontal forum comprising party activists and technical personnel of industrial enterprises of the province, which would deal with problems of economic cooperation between these enterprises. We represent, practically, all professions and specializations and, undoubtedly, we can help each other a great deal.

The matter is that either we shall succeed in coping in the near future with all the thousands of simple, minor issues such as bread, cigarettes, hospital [as heard], matches and spare parts--or we cease to count as a party and we cease to count as a state. If we believed in the inevitability of this last development we would not be sitting here in this hall. And yet (?we are here studying the issues before us). [end recording]

The report-back and election conference at Tarnow has been progressing very efficiently. By a decisive majority the first secretary of the voivodship committee of the party has been elected. He is Stanislaw Opalko, who has held the post until now.

During the Tarnow party conference, the candidacy as delegate to the congress of Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, was proposed on behalf of the major party organizations of the region. We thanked those present for their decision.

[Begin Jablonski recording] Just as I said in my interview with the reporter of POLITYKA, it has been a great satisfaction for me that my party organization at the Warynski works, of which organization I have been a member for several years, has elected me unanimously as delegate to the party conference of the whole industrial complex. I thought that was sufficient for me but, of course, I have lately been visiting various party conferences not to seek the mandate of delegate to the congress but in order to serve the party and in order to join with the delegates at the various conferences in elaborating our joint attitude, in consolidating the party around the program which was outlined at the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee. There is no sensible alternative to renewal available to us.

What happened before August 1980 cannot be repeated. It is in the service of this policy line that I attend the various conferences, [words indistinct] and speak in debates. It is with this idea in mind that I have arrived in Tarnow and only here on my arrival have I been told about the proposal concerning my candidacy. Regardless of what you are going to decide comrades, I would like to thank you in a most cordial way for the very nomination of my candidacy. [applause] [end recording]

Warsaw Reports Various Sessions

LD192052 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] A municipal report-back and election conference is being held in Katowice with Andrzej Zabinski, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the voivodship party committee, taking part. Also today there was a plenary session of the voivodship party committee in Bielsko-Biala, which confirmed materials for the voivodship report-back and election conference scheduled for 23 June.

At the plenum the conviction was expressed that a change in the style of political work can now take place as a result of revisions in personnel. That is also why 35 secretaries of basic echelons and of works committees, who had held these functions for longer than one term of office, did not gain the number of votes required by the regulations.

A plenum of the voivodship party committee of the party is being held today in Gdansk. It will discuss programmatic matters; preparations for the Ninth PZPR Congress; and will elect an executive and secretariat of the voivodship committee.

Today's plenary session of the Krakow party committee is devoted to the same matters.

Katowice Conference Ends

LD211646 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Early this morning, after debates lasting 3 days, the municipal PZPR report-back and election conference ended in Katowice. It has closed that stage of the campaign leading to the voivodship conference which precedes the ninth congress. Representatives of the over 50,000-strong Katowice municipal party organization elected 67 delegates to the voivodship conference. Antoni Janocha has become first secretary of the municipal committee. He is head of the personnel and training department at the transport and dispatch enterprise in the coal mining building enterprise in Katowice and first secretary of the enterprise party committee at the same firm.

OFFICIALS ADDRESS ELECTION CONFERENCES 16-18 JUNE

Jaruzelski Address

AU191352 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 16 Jun 81 p 2

[Report on speech by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Politburo member, premier and minister of national defense, at the 15 June Warsaw Military District party conference to elect congress delegates]

[Text] Speaking at the end of the conference, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski thanked the participants for having elected him a delegate to the congress and, against the background of the situation of the party and the country, discussed the main tasks now facing the Armed Forces and the Warsaw Military District. Those tasks include solicitude for high standards of the Armed Forces' combat readiness, training, education and, especially, moral-political prowess and conscious discipline. W. Jaruzelski devoted much attention to the need to strengthen the brotherhood in arms between the Polish People's Armed Forces and the Soviet Army--brotherhood that was tested during the war and in peace. Further, W. Jaruzelski drew attention to the constant need to enhance the Armed Forces' authority among the people. That authority, he said, is now being reflected in the fact that many military persons are elected congress delegates.

In conclusion W. Jaruzelski said that he believed that the soldiers of the Polish People's Armed Forces and of the Warsaw Military District would honorably discharge their duty of defending their fatherland and, implementing the 11th Central Committee Plenum Resolutions, would actively help extricate Poland from its crisis.

Barcikowski Address

AU191353 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 16-17 Jun 81 p 2

[Report on speech by Kazimierz Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 15-16 June PZPR election conference in Nowy Sacz]

[Text] Speaking at the end of the Nowy Sacz conference K. Barcikowski presented at length his views on the present situation in the party and the country.

The discussion at this conference, he said, gives one the impression that some party members are still not quite aware of the seriousness of the situation and of the importance of the 11th Central Committee Plenum in our efforts to overcome the crisis. The meaning of that plenum is that the Central Committee treated the CPSU letter with complete seriousness and reaffirmed the line of renewal, but at the same time listed the conditions that have to be fulfilled if the party is to extricate the country from its crisis. This depends on the party as well as on all the influential social forces, which must show themselves able to oppose the forces of destruction.

There is no one to prevent us from working for the good of the country. On the contrary, our allies are interested in that, but at the moment there is little we can call good in that regard. The economic situation is deteriorating, the process of squaring accounts is still continuing in the party and we are still engrossed in internal party matters, which makes it difficult for us to regain society's trust.

The 11th Central Committee Plenum has created conditions for breaking out of that vicious circle, but we need to be united to do it. We may have different ideas and engage in debates, but we must act as one.

Some comrades believe that the entire postwar period has been a disaster. Why? In the name of truth? That would be a very one-sided approach. We are here in order to improve and develop what we have and not in order to dismiss all the achievements of the country and the PZPR. We must approach the past in an objective and mature manner and complete squaring accounts as soon as possible so as to regain for the party its freedom of action. The party cannot afford to give up its right and duty to guard moral honesty in public life.

The attitude toward the 11th Central Committee Plenum resolution should be regarded as a criterion for evaluating party organizations and members. Journalists should fight against journalistic ease, which means seeking sensation, mainly within the party--and the higher the party level, the better. Today such journalism is no longer proof of one's courage. The press cannot busy itself only with the task of reviewing reality. It must help us in changing reality. And the more we achieve in this regard, the greater the opportunity will be for the press to "review" our achievements.

Of course, one is allowed to criticize the state, but one must not weaken it. What country will let anyone occupy state buildings? Where is there a country whose people refuse to see that crimes increase and that private individuals are especially endangered because of increasing banditry and thefts? It is possible to pretend that it is not true, but, unfortunately, the facts prove the contrary.

The party is patient and flexible in approaching the changes in trade unionism. We are waiting for Solidarity to embrace its role as a trade union. If it is true that all the honest people in Solidarity are for such a role, then how it is possible to explain the political actions and incidents that have taken place against authority under the banner of Solidarity? We are waiting for Solidarity to counter all that, but there is little as yet to justify our expectations.

Following the emotions roused by the ellection, K. Barcikowski continued, we must get down to concrete work as soon as possible. Congress delegates must as soon as possible get down to work in order to prepare the ninth congress, at which the party must regain trust for its leadership and must give it its full support. The absence of such support is a paralyzing disease, which must disappear.

Olszowski Address

AU191343 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 17-18 Jun 81 p 2

[Report on speech by Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the 16 June PZPR election conference in Jelenia Gora]

[Text] Speaking during the debates, S. Olszowski devoted much space to the 11th Central Committee Plenum, whose resolution once again reaffirmed the party's determination to continue the reneval begun by the sixth Central Committee Plenum. At the same time, the 11th plenum stressed the need to fight the great dangers threatening socialist renewal and the existence of the socialist system--dangers stemming from the increasing political, social and economic crisis.

Efforts to regain our allies' and friends' confidence in us and credibility in Poland as a reliable element of the socialist community and as a partner in international economic cooperation are regarded by the Central Committee as the most important present tasks, S. Olszowski said. The 11th plenum resolutions stated once again that our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union is the foundation stone of Polish foreign policy, guarantees our independence and security and creates favorable conditions for Poland's development.

The struggle for the Marxist-Leninist character of the party's ideological unity and organizational cohesion and for militancy of all party members and branches is also an important task.

The heated and frank discussions at the 11th plenum, S. Olszowski stressed, produced crucial differences in views, which is quite natural and normal in the face of our country's complicated and difficult situation. At the same time, as a result of the discussions, the plenum made majority decisions that consistute a confirmation of our trust in the Politburo in its present composion and in our first secretary--Comrade Stanislaw Kania.

Discussing the present economic situation, Comrade Olszowski stressed the further slump in material production, the increase in unjustified absenteeism and serious upsets in cooperation. In the first 5 months of this year industrial production slumped by Z164 billion compared with the corresponding period last year. Market imbalance continues to increase and the export situation is very disturbing.

The party and government leadership is taking various steps to stem those harmful tendencies. For example, it raised the procurement prices for animals, milk and grains and is creating better payment conditions for workers to increase the production of raw materials, especially coal. The government has also taken measures to invigorate small-scale production and handicrafts. The work on the country's economic stabilization is nearing completion.

The results of those measures are not enough to meet our needs, but it is also true that the central authorities are absorbed almost daily in solving social conflicts instead of devoting their efforts to improving the political and economic situation. Today it is unpopular to talk about discipline and order and about productivity, but where else can you find those improvements for which many people are idly waiting? We must be most determined in opposing the philosophy of helplessness and waiting for something to turn up, S. Olszowski said in conclusion.

WARSAW COMMENTARY VIEWS RULE OF SOCIALIST RENEWAL

LD191706 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Boleslaw Broszczak commentary]

[Text] Two basic conditions have to be fulfilled so sociopolitical renewal in our country is genuinely socialist and that this renewal leads not only to the overcoming of the economic crisis but also creates mechanisms which counter previous mistakes.

The first condition is a party of the working class with a strong ideological base and which is politically united--a party which exercises a leading role in the state and which enjoys social authority.

The results of the voivodship programmatic and election conferences which have already been held and the discussion which is going on inside the party clearly point to the fact that the PZPR is overcoming the crisis, that it is capable of presenting at the ninth extraordinary congress a program which will be a program of the great majority of Poles. The fulfillment of this first basic condition governing the success of our socialist renewal requires, on the one hand, profound adherence to ideology and the commitment of all party members and, on the other, the need for the PZPR to fulfill its leading role in a democratic society based on the Leninist principles of intraparty life.

The leading role of the party cannot and should not be exclusively something that is written down in the Constitution. This role must be based on authority that has been achieved thanks to concepts and programs which are in accordance with the (?expectations) and needs of the whole society, and above all on the honest and consistent daily implementation of these programs.

It is precisely this effective implementation of programs that will make it possible to implement and realize the slogan, "The Program of the Nation is the Program of the Party." But the party needs the assistance of the whole public. This is the second basic condition, in my view, for the success of socialist renewal. One can call this the creation of a common front of all patriotic forces, of all those who are concerned about the wellbeing of Poland.

However, the point is not semantics. After all, the point is that there must be a need, which is understandable to everyone, of joint action by party members and nonparty people, by those who are active in the PZPR and in the trade unions. The point is that people united by the concern for the wellbeing of the country and socialism should have the most to say and do. We are all--not only the leadership of the party, the government and ministries--responsible for how the situation in Poland develops, for whether we will be able to live better tomorrow than today, and for whether lines disappear. Every one of us carries part of the great responsibility for the country. It is a good thing that more and more people are becoming aware of this and that in many voivodships and many regions of the country specific and effective cooperation is in progress between party organizations, the administration and the trade unions and that there are places where the crisis is not so acute and where there are plans for improving the situation in many areas. And what is most important is the fact that these are plans which have a chance of succeeding.

The slogan of "The Program of the Nation is the Program of the Party" can become a public slogan. But everything depends on all of us contributing our little bit to the implementation of this program as best and as honestly as we can.

BYDGOSZCZ SOLIDARITY HOLDS GENERAL MEETING

LD192311 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] A general meeting of NSZZ Solidarity delegates from the Bydgoszcz region began today in Bydgoszcz. It is scheduled to last 2 days.

The election regulations caused much discussion and controversy. Despite the fact that the delegates had earlier received a draft of these regulations, several proposals were made during the deliberations regarding the matter of the election and the chairman of the board which is taking place for the second or third time.

A similarity stormy debate was held about the principles governing the election of delegates for the national Solidarity congress. A proposal regarding the possible election of persons who had not received a delegate's mandate from the factory they represented was decisively rejected.

During the meeting a mandates commission and also a resolutions and motions committee were elected. A report on behalf of the outgoing authorities was delivered by Jan Rulewski, chairman of the Bydgoszcz Interfactory Founding Committee. The meeting will be resumed tomorrow at 1000. It is envisaged that a draft action program for Solidarity in the Bydgoszcz region will be presented and that at the same time a discussion about the theses of this program will take place. It is also envisaged that a list of candidates for the union's authorities, for the auditing commission and for the national congress will be established.

Walesa Address

LD201422 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] As we have already reported, a general meeting of delegates of the NSZZ Solidarity of the Bydgoszcz region is taking place in Bydgoszcz. Matters connected with the financial policies of the union gave rise to an animated discussion.

Lech Walesa arrived at the meeting in the early afternoon. In his speech he drew attention to the need to consolidate the union in light of the country's present situation, and gave reasons why the economic reform should be carried out as speedily as possible. He then answered delegates' questions.

More on Walesa Comments

LD201910 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Bydgoszcz dispatch by unidentified reporter]

[Text] For more than 23 hours the delegates of NXZZ Solidarity of Bydgoszcz region have been holding a session. Today the session was resumed just after 0900. The heated debate concentrated on matters connected with the financial policy of the union, grants to smaller works organizations, and with the draft of the program of activity of the union in the region. It was decided, among other things, that the motions and resolutions commission will accept for the next 2 weeks concrete proposals for the draft program of action. During the session, Dr. Stefan Kurowski made a speech. He is an expert of the National Consultative Commission [KKP], who presented assumptions for the Solidarity program. In the afternoon Lech Walesa, chairman of the KKP of NSZZ Solidarity arrived to take part in the session. He said, among other things:

[Begin Walesa recording] All these journeys that you, sir, have mentioned--Opole, Wroclaw, and so on--are compulsory. If I did not have to see what was going on in the union, I would not have to travel around. During those journeys we like to give account of what we have done and what is ahead of us and what we should do at a given time, and ask--not so much the activists, but the working people, ordinary working people--about these things.

Summing up this period of about a year, I would like to say that this was a period of confrontation and elections.

We have negotiated 680 agreements, each with an average of 500 demands, and now, thinking about them all; we are coming to the conclusion that one can continue along this path but then we shall reach an absurd situation--2,000, perhaps 5,000, demands thinking in terms of 500 demands per agreement. What does it all give us? It is necessary, sooner or later, without withdrawing from any of the points, to sit down and to have a look what these points contain. In some industries, say the electrical industry, there are for example four agreements which in their points differ completely [words indistinct]: At the same time, I shall continue to raise the following issue at these meetings: That in essential matters, individuals must not make decisions for us and draw us into a game which does not pay off.

Right now, seeing what is going on in the union--that there are divisions, [words indistinct], that some people are trying to form a political party--every person who is aiming at or is causing any differences and divisions is an enemy of Solidarity because they are sowing divisions among us. We must find a balance, we must yield, we must apologize--I do not know what else we must do--but we must not be divided. That is why we can even yield on some important point for the sake of unity. [end recording]

Many questions directed to Lech Walesa concerned the still not completely explained Bydgoszcz affair, and here accusations were made against the KKP leader that he conducted a too-conciliatory policy toward the authorities. Answering this accusation, Lech Walesa said he was not going to go for confrontation, and that the workforces--and not only Solidarity activists--must decide about the fundamental union matters. The point is that the decisions of fundamental importance to our country should not be made individually.

Questions were also asked of Lech Walesa concerning the role of the church in our society and there were also many questions concerning internal union affairs. Answering, Lech Walesa stated that yes, the union is cooperating with the church but Solidarity is nevertheless an independent and self-governing organization, and as such it makes its own decisions about its fate.

Right now, after a break, the meeting has reopened and will probably last into the late hours of the night. Let me remind you that this is just the first round of the Solidarity Bydgoszcz region meetings. The second round will be held on 3 and 4 July when the new leadership, the auditing commission and delegates for the national congress of Solidarity will be elected.

SOLIDARITY, GOVERNMENT TO BEGIN TALKS ON TU BILL

LD192346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] PAP reports that according to a communique issued following a session in Gdansk of the Presidium of the KKP [National Consultative Commission] of NSZZ Solidarity, the commission concluded that the situation is very serious in the country. The communique said that it has been decided to begin talks next Monday with appropriate government commissions concerning the draft bill on trade unions, on enterprises, on workers self-management and on access of the union to the mass media.

The draft bill's content is inconsistent with social requirements. Two Solidarity representatives have been authorized to coordinate efforts with all working groups on draft economic reforms. Representatives of the Bydgoszcz Interfactory Founding Committee have presented issues concerning the rationing of food. A group which has been negotiating with the government on rationing has obtained the acceptance of the KKP Presidium [words indistinct]. The Presidium said that food rationing has not produced the expected results.

GOVERNMENT, UNIONS DISCUSS LIGHT INDUSTRY PROBLEMS

LD210417 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Problems connected with the need to redeploy labor resources as a result of the reduction in production were discussed during a series of meetings of the leadership of the Ministry of Light Industry and representatives of NSZZ Solidarity and the industrial trade union. Other current matters of considerable significance for light industry workers--their working conditions and pay--were also discussed. Representatives of the trade unions expressed willingness to cooperate in all the matters discussed.

FARMERS' SOLIDARITY DELEGATION RETURNS FROM ITALY

LD192308 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] A delegation of the National Founding Committee of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers, together with its Chairman Jan Kulaj, returned to Poland today from Rome.

During a 10-day visit in Italy, the delegation took part in a congress of the Italian General Confederation of Labor. It was also received for a private audience by Pope John Paul II. The members of the delegation reported on the results of their trip at a press conference held in the Dom Chlopa [Peasant's House] in Warsaw today. Replying to questions put by reporters, the members of the delegation said among other things:

The visit to Rome was made at the invitation of the Italian trade unions which are members of the General Confederation of Labor. The delegation of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers took part as a guest at (?its) congress. The delegation also had many meetings with representatives of Italian trade unions and visited numerous farms, including cooperative farms. We thought the Italian experience connected with the organization of a services base for agriculture and with the activities of agricultural cooperatives, particularly in the sphere of supplies and marketing, was interesting. Many talks were also held at various levels, among others with representatives of trading circles which are interested in the development of mutual trading contacts in the sphere of agricultural produce and of means for agricultural production.

Jan Kulaj stressed that the most significant moment in the delegation's visit to Rome was the audience in the private apartments of the pope. John Paul II, who has not received any delegation since the assassination attempt, made an exception for the representatives of Polish farmers.

WARSAW COURT REGISTERS TU COORDINATING COMMISSION

LD191654 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Jun (PAP)--On 19 June the Voivodship Court in Warsaw registered the Coordinating Commission of Industrial Branch Trade Unions. In the court the commission was represented by Albin Szyszka, chairman of the Coordinating Commission. A draft charter which was examined by the court stresses in particular that in its activities the commission addresses itself to the class and revolutionary traditions of the Polish trade union movement. The commission units are independent and self-governing trade unions set up on voluntary principles without infringment or restriction of their independence. The commission is independent and self-governing and is not subjected to control and supervision by state administrative bodies and social and political organisations.

The charter also notes that the members of the commission favor the principles of the socialist organization of the state. There is recognition of public ownership of the means of production, the leading role of the PZPR and the international alliances of the Polish state.

The court expressed the conviction that the commission and its members will make every effort for the sake of the country's socioeconomic stabilization.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ATTACKS KOR, FOREIGN SUPPORTERS

AU191414 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 16 Jun 81 p 2

[M.N. commentary: "Controlled From Abroad and Enjoying Protection?"]

[Text] It has been known for many years that the activity of the Workers Defense Committee [KOR], of its annex and predecessor, was and is being financed by various subversive centers in bourgeois states.

Some people here share this opinion, others have various doubts, but there are also persons who make nothing of it or even say that our security service fabricates information about KOR being financed by foreign subversive centers.

Victor Ferretas, Warsaw correspondent of the Spanish weekly EL SOCIALISTA, undoubtedly might have come across the latter thesis and resolved to check it. Thus he went to the headquarters of Mazowsze Solidarity in Warsaw, and there he met Seweryn Blumensztajn who--along with Kuron and Michnik--is regarded as a joint founder of KOR.

The Spanish journalist asked Blumensztajn: "You are being accused of receiving money from abroad. Is there any truth in that?" Blumensztajn answered: "No doubt we have sympathizers in many West European countries. Occasionally, they send us assistance, but it has never been meant to be constant, it has been sporadic."

This admission shows that KOR people are not on any payroll, but are receiving payments for efficient activity. But what are they doing?

In another part of the interview Blumensztajn also elucidates that point. "At present the KOR is active within Solidarity, yet not as an organization, but individually. We are also making statements which Solidarity would not be able to make after having signed agreements with the government. We have not signed anything." Blumensztajn confirmed that KOR was engaged in activity contradictory not only to the Constitution, but also to social contracts concluded between the government and Solidarity.

Let us try to proceed from the opposite assumption. Suppose somebody of our government or an influential organization proved to be financing the political activity of a group of people in a bourgeois state. What would the reaction in that bourgeois state be?

Certainly, persons paid by a foreign, communist state would immediately be detained, and this is point one. Point two, all propaganda bells would at the same time sound an alarm. A noisy ballyhoo would be raised to the effect that a "communist regime" was engaged in a subversive activity abroad. The parliament would undoubtedly form a special commission to examine the subversive communist activity in that bourgeois state. There would be demonstrations outside our embassy, there would be protest notes to our government and to the appropriate international organizations, including the United Nations.

And even if that propaganda ballyhoo were exaggerated, we still would have to accept the protests and the demands to abstain from that kind of activity in the future, would have to apologize before the government of the bourgeois state for the improper behavior and to accept other terms presented by that government. There are bilateral agreements and international conventions prohibiting any interference in the affairs of other states.

Meanwhile, KOR, politically and financially controlled from abroad, operates in our country, and our press only occasionally carries a critical material on this subject. As Blumensztajn asserts, KOR people have not signed anything, and for that reason they do not need to abide by the agreements signed in Gdansk, Szczecin or elsewhere, although these agreements protect them. That is a strange interpretation of the social contracts which obligate both Solidarity and the government to observe, so to speak, the rules of the game.

There is nothing new in Blumensztanjn's perverse assertion. It is known that KOR has been active within Solidarity from the very beginning and that it is still there, doing its utmost to turn that trade union organization into an opposition political party in our country. That is the objective of KOR fed on "assistance received from sympathizers in many West European countries." Those alleged friends and contributors are not acting out of charity at all, not out of altruism. In exchange for the assistance, KOR acts in the interests of the contributors. Yet it does so under the signboard and on behalf of Solidarity.

Thus we have a paradox. If someone tries to oppose the activity of the agency of foreign centers for political and ideological subversion, otherwise of KOR people, who "have not signed anything" with the state authorities and do not consider themselves to be bound by the said social contracts, Solidarity takes those people under its protection. The struggle against KOR as a foreign agency is regarded as an attack against Solidarity.

Under such circumstances, legal action taken by public order organs against KOR as a foreign agency may be and actually is being presented as provocation. Such insinuations are being spread in illegal publications issued quite legally. There are also official publications of the same kind, such as for example "the hand-controlled horror."

It is to be borne in mind that as long as that paradox--the protection of the unconstitutional, counterrevolutionary activity of KOR, financially and politically controlled by subversive centers abroad--continues in relations between the state authorities and Solidarity, situations leading to dangerous social conflicts will arise.

THREE DISSIDENTS GIVE UP HUNGER STRIKE IN KATOWICE

NC201120 Paris AFP in English 1033 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jun (AFP)--Three dissidents on a hunger strike in Katowice since the first of the month were admitted to hospital here today after giving up their protest "at the request of the church", independent union sources said.

Maria Mosszulska--wife of the president of the banned Independent Poland Federation Leszek Moszulski, currently the target with three colleagues of the first major dissident trail in Poland since the 1960's--Albin Bialon and Krystian Roszniok were last night declared in a "serious" condition.

They had issued a joint statement saying that as of today they would also refuse all medical assistance.

The three, plus a fourth dissident, Tadeusz Kicki, who was taken to hospital on June 13, were calling for a pardon for the brothers Jerzy and Ryszard Kowalszyk, sentenced to 25 years' jail in 1972 for a bomb attack which caused no injuries.

Union sources said that the three dissidents agreed to resume eating and enter hospital during the night, after the secretary of the Polish bishop's congress, Monsignor Bronislaw Dabrowski, pledged that the church would look into the Kowalszyk case 'most thoroughly'.

The State Council, Poland's collective presidency, discussed the case yesterday but simply referred it to a "competent committee".

WARSAW REPORTS MOSCOW TV COMMENT BY CPSU'S ZAMYATIN

LD202336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Leonid Zamyatin, head of the Department of International Information of the CPSU Central Committee, discussing the situation in Poland, stated that the situation in our country was not improving. He pointed out that the extremist forces which have penetrated Solidarity do not come from a working class background. These are people, Zamyatin stated, who joined the trade union movement with an antisocialist program, with an intention of reversing Poland from a socialist path.

Speaking of the letter of the CPSU Central Committee to the communists and the PZPR Central Committee, Leonid Zamyatin stated that the letter indicated, among other things, that the situation in Poland today is not only dangerous but also that it has brought the country to a critical point.

The Central Committee of our party, Zamyatin stated, is of the opinion that there is still a possibility of preventing a national catastrophe. At present, he stressed, the time has come for active work with the aim of finally extricating Poland froma catastrophic situation.

Further on Zamyatin Remarks

LD202248 Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jun (PAP)--The head of the CPSU CC International Information Department, Leonid Zamyatin, reviewed the situation in Poland on Soviet TV Saturday. He said that it is not improving and pointed to extremist forces which have infiltrated the Solidarity trade union. He said they do not originate from the working class. These are people--Zamyatin said--who have joined the trade union movement with an anti-socialist programme, aided to turn Poland off the socialist path.

Leonid Zamyatin went on that the slogan of "renewal" has been very popular in Poland recently. He said that every force has its own interpretation of the idea. The PUWP--said Zamyatin--is of the opinion that renewal means a return to socialist norms, correcting previous mistakes. In this we support the Polish [words indistinct]. However, he continued, the extremist wing of the Solidarity union--but not its rank and file--is striving to upset Poland's economy and to create conditions in which Solidarity [words indistinct] that Poland's socialist leadership cannot cope with the situation in the country and that another leadership should take over.

Leonid Zamyatin said that the Solidarity extremist wing has recently launched an attack in connection with the PUWP's preparations for the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress.

In this period critical for Poland--said Zamyatin--the CPSU CC thought it necessary to send a party letter to the communists and Central Committee of the PUWP, in which it openly expressed the concern felt by communists in the Soveit Union in connection with the situation in Poland.

Among other things, the letter said that the current situation in Poland is not only dangerous, but it has also led the country up to a critical moment.

The Central Committee of our party, stated Leonid Zamyatin, believes there still exists the possibility to prevent a national catastrophe at present, he stressed, the time has come for active efforts to really lead Poland out of the catastrophic situation.

Poland, he said, has gained her national borders only as a result of the victory scored by the forces of peace and socialism in World War Two. Both her security and inviolability of borders are guaranteed by the fact that she is a member of the Warsaw Treaty.

Not accidentally then the imperialist forces are now trying not only to fill Western Europe with medium-range missiles but also to use the development of events in Poland to weaken the socialist community, to try as if from within--through Poland--to undermine the defensive potential of the Warsaw treaty countries.

LEADERS GREET BREZHNEV, TIKHONOV ON ANNIVERSARY

LD220035 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Jun (PAP)--In connection with the 40th anniversary of Hitlerite Germany's aggression on the Soviet Union, the first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Stanislaw Kania, the president of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski, and the chairman of the Council of Ministers Wojciech Jaruzelski have sent a telegram to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, and the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Nikolay Tikhonov, with expressions of brotherly friendship of the Polish nation for the Soviet people.

The 40th anniversary of the beginning of the heroic struggle of the Soviet nation which with unexampled valour stood up to the aggressor in the Great Patriotic War is now observed says the telegram.

The Soviet Union was the decisive force of the anti-Hitlerite coalition, made the greatest contribution to the routing of the Hitlerite war machine and paid with the biggest sacrifices for the historic victory. Thanks to that victory fascism has been crushed and an alignment of forces which lies at the basis of the 36-year-old peace in Europe has come into being.

We are proud, goes on the telegram, that in that war, from the very first days of the Hitlerite aggression on Poland, the participation of Poles in the resistance movement in the occupied country and in military formations at all fronts of the Second World War was so heroic and universally known. The military formations established on the fraternal Soviet soil were the beginning of the Polish Army which at the side of the Red Army fought along the main liberation route leading to Berlin. This is how the great national-liberation struggle brought historic results--the rebirth of the Polish statehood within new just frontiers on the rivers Odra and Nysa and the Baltic, and conditions for peaceful work.

The historical liberation mission of the Soviet Union, paid for with the loss of life of 600,000 soldiers who fell on the Polish soil, thanks to which our nation has been saved from annihilation, will live on for ever in the memory of our nation. We address words of particular gratitude to the Soviet veterans of the liberation war and soldiers of the invincible Soviet Army.

In our country, says the message, in progress is a process of overcoming the deep socio-economic crisis and formation, under the leadership of the Polish United Workers Party, in a bitter struggle with the class enemy, of roads of further socialist development. At this difficult moment we wish to assure you that the defence of friendship of our nations and alliance of both our states, born in the common struggle with the Hitlerite aggressor, cemented by the jointly shed blood, will be always treated by the Polish communists and all the patriotic forces of the nation as the supreme duty in the name of durability of the guarantees of Poland's independent socialist existence. The (?recent) 26th CPSU Congress formulated a profound programme of actions towards consolidation of detente and disarmament in the 1980's. Exactly the same [word indistinct] have and will guide the activities of the Polish People's Republic which, as a link of the socialist community, will work actively towards materialization of the goals of that programme which lie in the interest of the entire mankind.

JAGIELSKI CITED ON SOVIET ECONOMIC AID TO COUNTRY

LD202254 Warsaw PAP in English 2000 GMT 20 Jun 81

["Advantages of Economic Cooperation With USSR"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 20 Jun (PAP)--Over 4.2 thousand million dollars is the amount Poland received since last August in various forms of aid from the Soviet Union. Mainly, it was credits and postponements of Polish debt payments. The recent decisions on expanding production cooperation in various industries is also a form of aid for the Polish economy.

Reviewing Polish-Soviet economic relations in his speech at a PUWP report-election conference in Gdansk, Deputy Prime Minister Mieczyslaw Jagielski underscored the importance of Soviet aid.

This year, almost 100 percent of Poland's oil will come from the USSR. Last year, Soviet supplies accounted for 79 percent of Poland's oil imports, 77 percent of her pig iron, 78 percent of cotton, 67 percent of asbestos and the entire natural gas and lumber demand.

The fact that the Soviet Union has not cut down its raw material supplies this year is tremendously important for Poland's economy.

The USSR knows Poland's problems with raw-materials and the market, and continues to send supplies provided for by this year's trade protocol on time. Some goods are even sent before schedule.

Over the past four months Soviet supplies to Poland have been 26.3 percent higher than during the same period in (?1980) (in value). The figure is 41.5 percent in the case of marketable raw-materials and goods.

Deputy Prime Minister Jagielski stressed that in the face of Poland's present situation, the Soviet Union's meticulousness in fulfilling trade agreements in Poland's present situation is extremely helpful. He added that Poland has received 965 million dollars worth of [word indistinct]-currency credits from the Soviet Union, including $345 million free. The USSR has also given Poland 150 million transfer roubles worth of aid for extra purchases in 1981 outside the annual agreement.

Regardless of this credit, the USSR has postponed Poland's payments of 439 million transfer roubles worth of credits granted in the 1976-1979 period by five years and applied a 5-year suspension period for 175 million roubles worth of so-called price credit, granted in 1980. The interest on both credits is 22 percent annually.

POLISH-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY ISSUES STATEMENT

LD192140 Warsaw PAP in English 2014 GMT 19 Jun 81

["Statement by Polish-Soviet Friendship Society"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Jun (PAP)--In a statement for PAP, general secretary of the Polish-Soviet Friendship Society (TPPR), Waclaw Barszczewski said:

"Friendship and alliance with the USSR is a historical value and a gain of the Polish nation. Every attempt to undermine this gain is aimed against independent existence and socialist attainment of People's Poland.

"We feel authorized to firmly oppose and condemn all attempts to undermine our alliance with the Soviet Union. We are a patriotic organization of the Polish society and serve its most vital interests. The (?activities) of the TPPR embody and materialize the strivings of various generations of Poles to overcome prejudice and resentments that grew on both sides throughout history, and shape truly friendly and fraternal relations with the nations of the USSR.

"The sacrifice of life and blood made by Polish and Soviet soldiers and partisans authorizes us to assume such an attitude. The contents recur today during celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the attack of Nazi Germany on the USSR. We are entitled to take such a stand also by the memory of the USSR's fraternal assistance in rebuilding the devastated Poland, its guaranteeing the inviolability of Poland's borders. Also in this present day, when the USSR gives ample evidence of assistance and backing in overcoming current difficulties experienced by Poland, entitled us to take this attitude.

"It is our duty to come out against intentions to weaken Poland's alliances with the USSR and other socialist countries that are fatal to Poland. The TPPR believes that a firm struggle against anti-Sovietism is today a serious (?undertaking) for the PUWP and its leading role in Poland's life and is our contribution to the preparations for the 9th PUWP Congress.

"We have always been proud and continue to be proud also today that the movement for friendship with the USSR is a movement of broad masses of Polish society.

"In the past few months of the socio-political crisis in Poland, the idea of Polish-Soviet friendship could not be shaken and has not been shaken in the consciousness of the Polish society.

It would be false to say that broad sections of the society succumb to anti-Soviet moods loudly propagated by anti-socialist forces both domestic and external.

"The TPPR has always [words indistinct] of friendship and all-round cooperation with the USSR basing on the inspiration and [words indistinct] the PUWP, the remaining political parties, youth and social organizations. We will continue to implement this principle in our everyday activity," the secretary general said.

WARSAW WEEKLY CARRIES ARTICLE ON CPSU CC LETTER

LD211538 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 21 Jun 81

["No Step Backward"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 21 Jun (PAP)--The social, political and economic crisis experienced by Poland for almost a year, has been arousing not only our concern but also that of our friends, wrote Dobroslaw Poprzeczko in a commentary headlined as above in the Warsaw PRZYJAZN weekly in connection with the CPSU CC's letter to the PUWP CC. This is understandable, says the author, because we are too important a link and area of the treaties determining peace for the processes taking place in Poland to be of no concern to the world and neighbors--friends and allies.

It is not the line of the renewal but the lack of firm opposition to the forces hostile to socialism which is criticized in the CPSU CC's letter. As it could be foreseen, these forces will not miss an opportunity provided for them by the crisis in Poland.

Soviet communists, and not only they, are concerned by the PUWP's unending concessions to anti-socialist forces and are upset by everything which is going on due to the Solidarity's extremist wing. Their fears are aroused also by the growing wave of anti-communism and anti-Sovietism, inertia of the state and administrative authorities and the situation in the Polish press. Recently, the situation in the PUWP itself has aroused particular anxiety.

Nobody taking part in a stormy and polemic debate at the 11th PUWP CC plenary meeting questioned the legitimacy or the right to criticize our party expressed by the CPSU in its letter to the PUWP CC. Neither anybody negated the road of the socialist renewal charted by the 6th PUWP CC plenary meeting.

The resolution adopted by the 11th plenum a month before the 9th Extraordinary PUWP Congress confirmed the will of continuing the course based on the alliance of the forces of common sense and responsibility. The seven points of this resolution clearly state what conditions must be fulfilled for Poland to continue as a strong socialist state. The party will not depart from them and cannot make even a step backwards. The fact whether we are a socialist state will determine the security of Poland's borders and the independence and sovereignty of our state and also the alignment of forces in Europe and worldwide. This historic responsibility was brought home to us with full strength by the CPSU CC's letter and the 11th plenum said the journalist of the PRZYJAZN weekly.

CARE FOR SOVIET CEMETERIES, WAR MEMORIALS REPORTED

LD191746 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] The Polish community has been looking with great care and consideration after monuments and places commemorating dead Soviet soldiers who fell during the liberation of our country from Hitlerite occupation.

In Krakow alone 1.9 million Soviet soldiers fell [as heard] including 19 officers who are buried in Planty near Barbican. Soviet graves and monuments are being looked after by district boards, members of the Union of Fighters for Freedom and Democracy Boy Scouts and schools.

Graves in Skotniki, near Krakow, where there was Soviet POW camp, are also carefully looked after. Also in the Bialystok Voivodship, numerous cemeteries and monuments to Soviet soldiers are being particulary well cared for. Each of these places are being permanently looked after by work enterprises and schoolchildren. One of the largest cemeteries of Soviet soldiers is in Sokolka where graves of over 3,000 soldiers are being cared for by municipal office workers and schoolchildren.

FOREIGN MINISTER MEETS THATCHER, ENDS UK VISIT

LD191844 Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] London, 19 Jun (PAP)--On his second and last day in Great Britain Poland's Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek was received by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher today. Czyrek held also talks in Ministries of Treasury and Trade.

Dinner Speeches Reported

LD201020 Warsaw PAP in English 0800 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] London, 19 Jun (PAP)--Foreign Minister Czyrek's talks with British Secretary of Trade Cecil Parkinson, and Vice-Chancellor of the Exchequer Leon Brittan, as well as yesterday's talks with Lord Carrington proved that Great Britain is watching Poland's problems and difficulties with understanding and attention. Britain is interested in the steps undertaken by the Polish Government to stabilize the economic and social situation in the country.

Also today, Minister Czyrek paid a visit in the Houses of Parliament to the labour spokesman for foreign affairs, deputy chairman of the Labour Party, Denis Healey.

At dinner tonight Lord Carrington spoke highly of the talks which took place during Minister Czyrek's visit. He said that the events which took place during the past 9 months in Poland were regarded by Britain as Poland's domestic affair. It ought to be solved by the Polish Government and nation, without outside interference.

Lord Carrington said that Great Britain will grant Poland certain economic aid. He said he was confident the Polish nation was able to overcome the current difficulties and lead the country out on a path of prosperous development.

In his reply, Minister Czyrek said that socialist Poland, reborn after the war in an alliance with the USSR and the other socialist states, has become an active element in peaceful relations and cooperation in Europe.

Speaking about Poland's difficulties, Minister Czyrek said that Poland fully understands and appreciates the concern expressed by her socialist friends that the foundations of Poland's political system and her alliances and, through them, the socialist community's joint security, European equilibrium and peaceful order be not undermined. The Soviet Union is especially helpful to us in our troubles, Minister Czyrek said. He continued that Poland appreciates the fact that many countries with whom relations are traditionally good, meet Poland's problems halfway.

At the same time I must say, Minister Czyrek went on, that the attitude of some political circles in the West expresses their aim of destabilizing life in Poland and weakening her alliances. They clearly aim to use this to fan up international tension, justify the arms race, undermine detente. Such attempts at playing "the Polish card" strike out at Poland's vital interests, sovereignty and independence, at the supreme interest of peace and international security. This is why we staunchly protest against such activities.

Minister Czyrek invited his British counterpart to Poland.

Results of Talks

[Text] London, 20 Jun (PAP)--during the two-day visit by Polish Foreign Minister Jozef Czyrek to London all the matters connected with the protocol were limited to the necessary minimum while subject-matter talks and visits took most of the hours.

The atmosphere of these talks has been termed as friendly, matter-of-fact and constructive. British leaders watch with keen interest the development of events in Poland, taking into account its implications for Europe and the world. Both sides emphasized that the Polish-British dialogue, based on the traditions of friendship and the ever-live memory of joint struggles against Nazi Germany, has its own permanent place in the context of European affairs and [word indistinct] the strengthening of detente and security on our continent. Although in the opinion of the two sides there are sources of tensions existing in Europe and the world, yet the will to peacefully defuse these tensions has been forwarded as the principle of the Polish and British policies.

The political talks were dominated by the realization of the significance of the developments in Poland to the status quo in (?Europe). The British side voiced the belief that the Polish Government and society would overcome the difficulties and with their own resources, without an outside interference, and would lead the country out of the difficult period of their post-war history.

Financial and economic problemmatiques [as received] took considerable time in the talks. Britain is among Poland's chief creditors and London is the scene of complicated negotiations on deferring the repayment of Polish debts to private banks. The Polish suggestions for further credits, urgently needed to keep the Polish economy running, were received with understanding.

Simultaneously questions were raised whether Poland would manage to break from the economic impasse, whether she was currently doing anything in that direction, when the results could be expected? The British made straight and indirect hints that the Poles should alone undertake energetic steps and show the world that they have started an upwards march. This could greatly facilitate the detailed talks, both as concerns the repayment of Polish debts and the drawing of new credits needed for the current life of the Polish economy.

Soviet Aid Revealed

LD192240 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Jozef Czyrek, minister for foreign affairs, today concluded his official visit to Great Britain. Here is a dispatch from Wojciech Zyms in London:

[Begin recording] [Zyms] The second day of the official visit to Great Britain of Foreign Minister Jozef Czrek was filled with numerous meetings. In the morning there was the conversation with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and then the completion of plenary talks with the British delegation led by Lord Carrington and economic talks with the chief secretary of the treasury, Leon Brittan, and the minister of state for trade, Cecil Parkinson. I asked the minister for his assessment of the talks and of the results of the visit.

[Czyrek] All the talks have been very frank, down to earth and businesslike. One can therefore say that the visit was very much a working one. With different assessments of the causes of the tensions which manifest themselves at present in the international situation the views of both sides were, in the final analysis (?put on record) to the effect that it is necessary to seek the maintenance of detente as well as the success of the Madrid meeting as a kind of symbol of the process of the conferences on security and cooperation in Europe, and also that it is necessary to seek the holding of disarmament talks [word indistinct] and to promote the development of the dialogue between the USSR and United States as [word indistinct] it has a great importance for the development of atmosphere on a global scale, where it has decisive impact.

[Words indistinct] economic matters--it is well known what the economic situation of our country is like--and there is the indebtedness of Poland in Great Britain. The questions which I have asked during the talks concerned the prospects of a possible improvement in our economic situation and in the field of exports and our capacity to meet our payment obligations. I must admit that it has not been easy to answer these questions although I pointed out that our nation and our working class are determined to bring the country out of the economic difficulties, but nevertheless in this process, which is not easy and will take a long time, we need understanding and concrete steps on the part of our foreign partners as has been done by our allies and friends, for instance the Soviet Union.

To questions on this subject I explained that the Soviet Union postponed all our payment obligations beyond 1985. Second, that it has granted us [words indistinct] credits which enabled us to meet our payment obligations till mid-March this year. Third, that despite the difficulties we have in financing our trade operations, it is supplying us with all the vital raw materials and commodities such as oil, gas, ores, asbestos, cotton and so on without which the Polish economy would have long ago been ruined. I also pointed out that if our Western economic partners adopted the same attitude toward Poland, Poland would have no difficulties in its foreign relations.

This was a considerable surprise to my British hosts. They stated that they, simply did not realize this fact and that they now regard the problem of assistance to Poland on the part of socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union in a different light.

I think that this realization will help them also in the adoption of relevant decisions on their part on economic issues [words indistinct] [end recording].

During the farewell dinner held in London tonight Lord Carrington stated that Great Britain would grant Poland some economic aid and hoped that all friends of Poland would act in the same way. He expressed his belief that the Polish people were able to overcome the present difficulties and to put the country on the path of successful development.

During the visit of Foreign Minister Czyrek, the problem of moving the remains of General Sikorski to Poland was raised. The minister presented the position of the Polish Government for the request from Marceli (?Pietia) who has applied to the British authorities to the remains of General Sikorski to Poland. Lord Carrington stated that the British Government was aware of the importance which the Polish authorities attach to this matter. The British Home Office will take the appropriate decision after considering all aspects of this issue.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT REACHED WITH GDR

LD191520 Warsaw PAP in English 1422 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Jun (PAP)--Member of the GDR Council of Ministers and state secretary in the State Planning Commission Heinz Klopfer had talks here with vice-chairmen of Poland's State Planning Commission Henryk Pruchniewicz and Stanislaw Dldgosz on cooperation in making use of this country's free production capacities and implementation of the Polish-GDR commodity exchange.

The sides reached agreement on the principles under which Poland's free production capacities will be used for manufacturing goods for the GDR. They also agreed to speed up the deliveries of chemicals, farm machines, and spare parts from the GDR to Poland.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES ZHIVKOV ON REELECTION

AU191000 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 17 Jun 81 p 5

[Congratulatory cable sent by President Nicolae Ceausescu to Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee general secretary, on his reelection as State Council president]

[Text] To Comrade Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Sofia.

Dear Comrade Zhivkov, your reelection to the high position of president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is a pleasant opportunity for me to convey warmest congratulations on behalf of the party-state leadership of the Socialist Republic of Romania and on my own behalf. On this occasion I want to express satisfaction with the constant development of Romanian-Bulgarian relations and the conviction that the traditional friendship and cooperation between our parites and countries will continue to constantly deepen in the spirit of the understandings we have concluded and to the benefit of the Romanian and Bulgarian peoples and in the interest of the general cause of socialism, peace, detente, independence and progress in the world.

Dear Comrade Zhivkov, I wish you a long life, much good health and personal happiness and new successes in your activity devoted to implementing the decisions adopted by the 12th congress of your party to the benefit of the fraternal Bulgarian people and the flourishing of neighboring socialist and friendly Bulgaria.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

BURTICA, JORDANIANS HOLD JOINT ECONOMIC TALKS

AU201446 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Jun (AGERPRES)--Aspects of the manysided development of the cooperation between Romania and Jordan as well as new means and possibilities of intensifying the commercial exchanges and bilateral economic cooperation were examined in Bucharest during the interview between Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation of Romania, and Hana 'Awdah, chairman for Jordan of the joint Romanian-Jordanian governmental commission of economic and technical cooperation, chief delegate to the commission's session.

Joint Economic Protocol

AU201444 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1756 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Jun (AGERPRES)--The protocol of the fourth session of the joint Romanian-Jordanian governmental commission of economic and technical cooperation was signed in Bucharest on Firday, June 19.

The protocol was signed by Ion Stanescu, Romanian minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Chemical Industry, co-chairman of the commission, and Hana 'Awdah, chairman of the National Planning Council of Jordan, co-chairman of the commission.

The document is highly appreciative of the current stage of the friendly relations of manysided cooperation between the two countries and peoples, and points to fresh possibilities of developing mutually advantageous collaboration in the spirit of the understandings and agreements reached during the meetings between President Nicolae Ceausescu and King Husayn Ibn Talal. The two sides also agreed to intensify bilateral exchanges--for the benefit of both countries and peoples--in the industrial, agricultural, technical-scientific and cultural fields.

COUNTY WORKING PEOPLE'S MEETINGS CONCLUDE

AU191905 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Jun (AGERPRES)--The proceedings of the county conferences of the representatives of the working people in industry, construction, transport, goods circulation and finance held in Romania prior to the Congress of Working People's Councils concluded.

The conferences gathered the delegates to the congress who had been appointed during the recent general meetings of the working people, as well as the representatives of the working people who had been elected by the same bodies of worker democracy.

The proceedings of the conferences were attended by Ion Coman--in Alba County; Ludovic Fazekas--in Arges County; Nicolae Constantin--in Bistrita-Nasaud County; Constantin Dascalescu--in Brasov County; Ilie Radulescu--in Braila County; Cornel Onescu--in Buzau County; Ilie Verdet--in Cluj County; Emil Bobu--in Dolj County; Dumitru Popescu--in Galati County; Petru Enache--in Hunedoara County; Ion Dinca--in Iasi County; Richard Winter--in Maramures County; Iosif Banc--in Prahova County; Petre Lupu--in Suceava County; and Ion Ionita--in Vrancea County.

During the conferences, questions were submitted for debate meant to highlight the particularly important role and place of the collective management bodies of the enterprises in the system of socialist democracy, the results scored by these representative bodies in expanding the forms of involving the masses of working people in organizing and running production, the economic and social life, in attaining the objectives traced by the Twelfth RCP Congress.

Just as the general meetings held in enterprises, the county conferences highlighted the actions undertaken by management councils together with trade union bodies for implementing the social policy of the RCP with regard to the steady improvement of working, living, rest and recreation conditions.

Focusing, in a broader framework, on the questions debated during the general meetings of the working people in enterprises, the county conferences--a telling expression of worker democracy--made in their turn a responsible analysis of the work carried out by collective management bodies in enterprises, centrals and ministries in the years elapsed since the previous congress of the working people.

The county conferences confirmed the candidates nominated during the recent general meetings to be elected to the forthcoming congress in the national council of the working people.

Voicing the unanimous will of all the general meetings of the working people, the county conferences adopted the resolution whereby the wish is expressed that Nicolae Ceausescu be reelected to the office of chairman of the National Council of the Working People.

At the end of the proceedings, the participants adopted the texts of the telegrams to be sent to the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, to the RCP General Secretary.

BRIEFS

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH BELGIUM--Bucharest, 19 Jun (AGERPRES)--A programme of cooperation in education, science and culture between the governments of Romania and Belgium for 1982 and 1983 was signed in Bucharest on Friday, June 19. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1744 GMT 19 Jun 81 AU]

FOREIGN SECRETARIAT ON TIRANA EMBASSY EXPLOSION

LD191550 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1512 GMT 19 Jun 81

["Statement by Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG)--In connection with the Albanian Government's reply concerning the attack with explosives on the building of the SFRY Embassy in Tirana on 23 May this year, Sokrat Plaka, ambassador of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was told in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs on 27 May this year that Yugoslav experts would be sent to Tirana to carry out the necessary expert examination of the explosion and the circumstances in which it took place.

At the request of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, the embassy of the People's Socialist Repubic of Albania in Belgrade issued visas to Yugoslav experts who visited Tirana 1-4 June in this connection.

The Yugoslav experts established that there was an explosion of two explosive charges of low destructive power and consisting of ingredients used for industrial purposes.

Following the most careful examination of all possibilities concerning the placing of these explosive charges, the Yugoslav experts reached the conclusion that the explosives were most likely thrown at the embassy from the wall of the terrace of the neighboring building outside the fenced-in embassy compound or after someone jumped over the wall which divides the embassy terrace from this neighboring building.

Bearing in mind these circumstances and the arbitrary and malicious interpretations concerning the perpetrators of this attack which were subsequently published in Tirana, the Yugoslav side continued to insist that the Albanian authorities discover and punish the perpetrators of this criminal act. It also wishes to draw attention on this occasion again to the Albanian Government's obligations and duties with regard to ensuring the inviolability of the SFRY diplomatic mission to Tirana and the conditions for its normal work.

MINIC INTERVIEWED ON INTERNATIONAL ISSUES

LD192216 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1354 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG)--Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and president of the federal Social Council for International Relations, answered a number of questions asked him on 15 June by Nikola Vitordovic, Belgrade television editor. We are here transmitting parts of this interview.

Asked whether at the beginning of this decade the world was facing much greater challenges than in the past, Minic replied:

"A few days ago, we discussed the international situation at the joint session of the League of Communists Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency. An extensive statement was published. From this statement one can see that the situation at the beginning of this decade is very complex and difficult. However, the world has survived other difficult periods in the past. Let us only recall the long period of the cold war when the world lived virtually on the brink of a new great world war because of unrelenting confrontation and differences between the great powers and the blocs. We may also compare this with the past decade, which will be recorded in history because of events and developments of enormous significance whose influence will continue to be great in the decade which we have just entered."

Minic went on to say that the past decade too was a difficult one because of the old crises (U.S. intervention and the war in Indochina, Portuguese colonial wars, the October 1973 Israeli-Arab war and so forth), some of which had remained unsolved (the Middle East, the Cyprus crisis, southern Africa), because of the regression--after a short rise--of the process of detente, intensification of the arms race and the emergence of fresh crises (Kampuchea, Afghanistan, Iraqi-Iranian war and so forth) as well as the exacerbation of the international economic situation and the position of developing countries.

"At the end of the decade," Minic went on to stress, "relations between the blocs and the great powers and in Europe became tense because of the Polish events. I must say that, in view of all this, I share the view of many statesmen, prominent political personalities and research workers in the world who believe that the world is facing a difficult decade as far as the development of international relations are concerned."

Answering a question about whether one can speak, after the U.S. presidential elections and the 26th CPSU Congress, about a new policy of the great powers or about a development of the old policy, Minic said:

"I think that one would be more likely to say that the great powers are now developing their activities aimed at the realization of the goals of their global policies and strategies in the conditions of new, tenser relations and that what we have here is, in essence, a long-term policy of the great powers, though it is true that there are some new elements.

"At the 26th Congress, Leonid Brezhnev presented a series of proposals on starting talks between the United States and the USSR, between the two blocs and at a number of international conferences so that a start could be made toward the settlement of the most acute international problems and the resumption the process of reviving detente. After that, on several occasions the Soviet Union renewed and elaborated these initiatives. On the whole, these initiatives have been favorably received in the world.

"On the other side, after the NATO ministerial meeting in Rome, the United States agreed to start negotiations with the Soviet Union on tactical and strategic nuclear arms, on the so-called 'Euromissiles' which NATO wants to deploy in Europe and which the Soviet Union also possesses [SS-20 missiles] and these negotiations are due to begin in September.

"This would be a sign that the situation could change for the better. However, one should not draw any hasty conclusions and have any illusions that this will be easy because relations between these two powers are today very tense and the trust between the great powers and the blocs is constantly weakening. Becasue of this, a longer period will be needed for the situation to change for the better."

Appraising the situation in Europe, Milos Minic said that relations in Europe had for a long time not been as tense as today. Europe was the region in which the process of detente had developed best. The world considered that here security was better assured than on other continents and that European cooperation was developing rapidly. However, in such tense relations, the Madrid Conference on European Security and Cooperation encountered enormous difficulties. The whole world is watching the Madrid conference and on the basis of it will draw its own conclusions about whether detente can be revived. The Madrid conference has now been working for 9 months but so far there are no apparent results or the results are very meager, despite the exceptional efforts made by nonaligned and neutral countries attending the conference. There is a confrontation between the blocs on the two main issues on which their views remain as far apart as ever. The first issue is that of convening a European conference on measures aimed at increasing trust and on disarmament and the second is the implementation of the provisions of the Final Act signed in Helsinki on human rights.

It remains to be seen whether in the end there will be an accord between the blocs and the great powers on these issues.

However, in the background of this situation there is the crisis in Afghanistan, the problem of the deployment of "Euromissiles" in accordance with NATO's decisions and now also the events in Poland, which have increased the tension and confrontation between the blocs. This is so despite the fact that the events in Poland are an internal affair of the Polish people and should be resolved solely by the Polish people itself, by the Polish working class, and the PZPR.

As you know, in the joint statement which I have already mentioned, our Presidium and Presidency a few days ago reiterated and reaffirmed its well-known position. According to this position, it is the duty of all countries to respect the principle that every country should independently and on its own solve its internal problems. We deeply believe that Poland's internal forces and all its factors can surmount their crisis without any outside interference.

However, despite this, we are witnessing a confrontation over Poland which continues and which objectively represents external pressure.

Asked to give his view on the theory that the arms race will give rise to more dangerous situations in the period up to 1985 when equilibrium should be reached in armaments, after which the situation in the world would perhaps be less dangerous, Minic said:

"These views are widespread and they are related to two things: first, the installation of Pershing-II and cruise missiles produced by the United States which are scheduled to be completed in Europe in the 1985-1986 period, and secondly the 4-year armaments program based on the new U.S. administration's budget is to end in 1985. According to the United States and NATO, at that stage a balance will be established between the military forces and armaments of the Eastern and Western blocs, between the United States and the USSR. According to what they assert, this balance has been upset by the Soviet Union's more rapid progress in the arms race.

"Under the assumption that by 1965 a balance of military power is achieved, then on the basis of this doctrine 'on the balance of military power,' peace should be more ensured or there should be many more guarantees for security and peace in Europe and the world. However, this is entirely inaccurate. Because, even should a balance of military power be established, this balance will be very quickly disrupted due to the continued arms race. This is inevitable. This is the iron law of the arms race. This is shown by the entire history of the 20th century.

"Thus, at a higher level of arming, a fresh imbalance will be entered into as well as a fresh arms race. This demonstrates how profoundly true it is that the theory about the "balance of military power," as a guarantee of peace and security which, we must say, dominates the military doctrine and strategy of great powers and blocs, is wrong. Instead of that, the only way out is to go over as soon as possible to negotiations about disarmament on the basis of the decisions of the first special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, to initiate as soon as possible the process of reducing armed forces and arms and to have all countries in the world, in the first place military blocs and great powers, persist along this course. All nonaligned countries and all progressive and peaceful forces of the world are advocating this. It is only in this that we can see a guarantee for world peace."

Asked whether it was still his assessment that the Middle East was the most dangerous war hotbed, Minic replied:

"I see now a new aspect which would favor some kind of improvement of the situation in the Middle East and a lessening of this danger. I believe that this danger is still the greatest. This is a region which embraces the Near East, Middle East and the Persian Gulf and even southwest Asia. The eastern Mediterranean too belongs to this region and so do, in a strategic sense, the Balkans and even southeast Europe as a whole.

"However, in this restricted hotbed (Middle and Near East), the tension persists. In addition to the Israeli-Arab war, there is now the war between Iran and Iraq. We see that nothing is calming down there but that relations continue to exacerbate more and more dangerously. Since this is a region of oil and shipping routes, the energy supply for the West, above all for Western Europe, depends on it. It is here, therefore, one could say, that this continues to be the main hotbed of tension because of the presence of the superpowers in this region is growing and their confrontation is becoming increasingly severe."

Replying to the question of whether the action of the nonaligned movement begun with the ministerial conference in New Delhi at the beginning of this year was still continuing or abating, Milos Minic said: "The significance of the ministerial conference in New Delhi lies in the fact that it had launched the nonaligned movement into action. The movement is continuing and I would not say that this action is abating.

We can list several examples. In the first place is the action of the nonaligned movement aimed at establishing Namibia's independence in line with the UN decisions. Furthermore, a group of nonaligned countries selected in New Delhi is trying to mediate to bring the war between Iran and Iraq to an end. Nonaligned countries are increasing their support to the PLO which is in a very difficult position in view of the exceptionally aggressive actions by Israel and Lebanon. Nonaligned countries are participating very actively in preparing the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament. Nonaligned countries are very active in the "Group of 77" developing countries and at the United Nations so that global negotiations might be started between developed and developing countries on international economic problems. They have actively participated in the developing countries' conference in Caracas on mutual cooperation and they played the main role there. Nonaligned countries are actively preparing for the international conference on Kampuchea to begin on 13 July. By the end of the year meetings of nonaligned countries on cooperation in agriculture, health service information, etc. will also be held. Thus, I see no grounds for the conclusion that the activity of nonaligned countries is abating. Perhaps greater publicity should also be given by our press to this activity to prevent the erroneous idea about the nonaligned countries' activity decreasing. In particular, one should expect their activity to intensify in connection with the preparations for the seventh nonaligned summit conference."

The next question referred to the extent to which the war between Iran and Iraq could exert an influence on the holding of the nonaligned summit conference.

"There is still a year to go until the seventh conference of heads of state or government of nonaligned countries in Baghdad, Minic said. One simply cannot believe that this unfortunate and tragic war between Iran and Iraq would last another year. Should this happen, this would certainly call into question this conference which could hardly be held under conditions of such a war. However, we should hope that the enormous efforts made by nonaligned countries, the Islamic Conference and other countries which are mediating between Iran and Iraq would nevertheless, in the long run, exert a sufficiently great influence on these two countries to stop this war. The ministerial conference in New Delhi certainly had in mind all the circumstances when it adopted the decision to hold a summit nonaligned conference in Baghdad between 6-10 September 1982. This decision is still valid; there are no changes."

The next question was: Are there any, if it is not a secret, perhaps new Yugoslav initiatives in the nonaligned world and can you, in passing, comment on the malicious remarks heard about the diminishing Yugoslav role in world affairs? Such remarks are heard here and there.

"As far as I know no new initiatives by Yugoslavia will be launched in the nonaligned movement. The fundamental thing now is to strengthen the action and involvement to have the decisions adopted in Havana and at the foreign affairs ministers' conference in New Delhi implemented. This will be the greatest contribution made by the nonaligned movement of the resolution of international crises, to the resolution of international problems, to the reopening of the process of relaxation of international tension and to the resolving of international economic problems.

"There are rumors that Yugoslavia's role in the nonaligned movement is diminishing. However, these views are totally unfounded. There are hopes, and we know also of some attempts to have Yugoslavia's role reduced, but they are neither inspired nor motivated by friendly intentions toward Yugoslavia. However, this does not depend on those who nurture such hopse but on the activity of Yugoslavia and on its influence; its activity involvement, role and influence in the nonaligned movement or in the international sphere are not diminishing."

Dealing in his interview with the relations with neighboring countries and with the assessment that Yugoslavia had always stressed that minorities represented bridges of friendship and that relations with Albania showed that those bridges were being abused, Milos Minic said that this was "perfectly correct."

"Nothing could be further from Enver Hoxha's group ruling Albania than the very idea that national minorities, that is nationalities as we say, should be bridges of cooperation and friendship between states and peoples, in particular in this area of ours, the Balkans, in which history has created a mixture of nations and nationalities in every state without exception. After all, there are similar situations also in many other parts of Europe and the world.

"Enver's group is not even capable of conceiving the great democratic and socialist idea and policy about borders between states, regardless of the differences or similarities of social systems, having to become more and more the lines of rapprochement, linking up and cooperation and not of division, dissent, conflicts and wars between states.

"On the contrary, this group is the successor of the bourgeois monarchist Albanian irredentism. In their spreading of hatred against the SFRY and in particular against Serbian people, they see one of the important levers for rule over their own people. They have done this consistently and uninterruptedly since 1948, when they broke off friendly relations with Yugoslavia and took Stalin's side when he launched grave attacks and pressures against socialist Yugoslavia. And, as shown in connection with the events in Kosovo, the only thing left to them is to incite and fuel Albanian nationalism, chauvinism and irredentism, both in the ranks of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia as well as in Albania, regardless of how high the price of this might be both for the Albanian nationality and for other nations and nationalities of Yugloslavia, and, of course, for Albania too.

"Blinded by irredentism, they have tried, and are trying, to manipulate the Albanian nationality with the aim of wrecking brotherhood, unity and equality of nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia which, together with socialist self-management and federal order, represent the foundations of the SFRY.

"This group has interfered in our country's internal affairs. Even now, when the situation in Kosovo is calming down and becoming normal, it tries with every available means to encourage irredentist, anti-Yugoslav actions. They are doing this also now when they have been able to convince themselves that Yugoslavia is a strong socialist state which is impossible to destabilize today just as it was impossible to do so in the past, when much more powerful forces than Enver's group and Albanian irredentism tried to destabilize Yugoslavia. They do this because one of the basic components of the policy of this group in Albania toward Yugoslavia is greater-Albanian irredentism. This irredentism stems from and has its roots in the internal policy of Enver's group, in the internal regime which this group has established in Albania.

"Yugoslavia's policy regarding neighboring countries is clear. Our social order, our entire social system, is such that only good-neighborly cooperation on the basis of equality, noninterference, mutual respect for independence, territorial integrity and sovereignty and the development of comprehensive cooperation and mutual trust and understanding correspond with the development of our own country and suit our nations and nationalities. We built this policy together with Comrade Tito and we have been implementing it consistently for decades. In implementing this policy, our country has scored great successes. Relations with neighboring countries, with our neighbors, are truly very good. The exception are relations with our two neighbors, with Bulgaria, with which we have well-known controversial issues, and with Albania."

In conclusion, Milos Minic said:

"Albania's foreign policy has its deep roots in the policy of the leading group in Albania pursued over many years and the basis of which is a mixture of Stalinist dogmatism and of Stalinist practice and ideology and of the practice of the Chinese Cultural Revolution.

What has come out of this is one of the most bureaucratic, most undemocratic and most brutal regimes ever known in Europe. It is in this that the roots of greater-Albanian irredentism lie; it is in this that the roots too of Albania's isolationism from the rest of the world lie.

"We have done everything to develop good-neighborly relations with Albania and the reason that the development of good-neighborly relations could not come about is the policy consistently pursued by the leading group in Albania against Yugoslavia, the policy of greater-Albanian irredentism.

"You have referred to some commentators who have defined this as the 'revolution which has run aground.' Some say that this is a deformation of the revolution. This is no exception. History knows of several cases of socialist revolution not finding its proper road and experiencing deformation, either because the forces which have led the revolution are not up to the historical tasks or because of various objective and subjective reasons."

MOJSOV VIEWS NONALIGNED ROLE IN DISARMAMENT

LD201554 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1147 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Skopje, 20 Jun (TANJUG)--Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, has been a guest of Skopje radio's "Window on the World" program devoted to disarmament. "The struggle for disarmament, with its first tangible results, will do much for the further democratization of international relations. The possession of enormous military power and of enormous military industries is the foundation of the monopolist and privileged positions of the great powers and their bloc allies in international relations. The more these privileged positions are reduced through the process of disarmament, the easier and speedier will be the attainment of the ultimate goal--the establishment of a new system of international relations as advocated by the nonaligned policy platform," Mojsov stressed.

Interviewed by Skopje radio on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the first nonaligned countries' conference in Belgrade, Mojsov stressed that the numerous movements and organizations whose activities were motivated by the paramount need for disarmament in the present-day world had turned world public opinion against the threat of war, the arms race, the use of the armed force, fulfillment of the great powers' single-minded plans and the increasingly frequent manifestations of saber-rattling and brinkmanship.

The existence of such unanimous world opinion in support of the disarmament process--despite the fact that this process is proceeding slowly and inconsistently--has led to a situation in which, for the first time in the modern history of international relations, there is no statesman, theoretician or military strategist in the world, even in the ranks of the advocates of the arms race, who will lend open support to the use of arms and recommend military propaganda as a means of solving international confrontations, disputes and conflicts, as was the established custom up to the beginning of World War II, Mojsov stressed.

Mankind's conscience, faced by the prospect of nuclear self-destruction, has caused and is causing the military-political strategists to stop spreading propaganda on the omnipotence of their arms, though in fact they have not renounced the policy of their possible use, but shelter behind the launch of various so-called doctrines and military-strategic theories, Lazar Mojsov said.

Lazar Mojsov, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stated that in the shaping of this world opinion and in proposing a series of international actions aimed at countering the negative phenomena in the arms race, a great contribution was the one made by the nonaligned movement. "In these difficult times, marked by the exacerbation of the international situation, the conscience of mankind or, in other words, the action of nonaligned countries should again make itself felt so as to create a new situation in which the superpowers will sit down at the conference table to negotiate and thus reduce the acuteness of their mutual relations, which is wanted by the whole world," Lazar Mojsov said.

USSR DEPUTY PREMIER ENDS TALKS, CONCLUDES VISIT

Meeting With Stambolic

AU191608 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Jun 81 p 7

[Text] Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, yesterday had talks with Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. In a cordial and friendly talk, both sides expressed satisfaction over the successful development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and stressed the contribution made by the Socialist Republic of Serbia to expanding and promoting the Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation in the economic, educational, cultural, scientific-technical and other fields.

Departure for Home

AU191610 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Jun 81 p 10

[Text] Belgrade--Ivan Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Soviet side of the Soviet-Yugoslav intergovernmental committee for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, departed Belgrade for Moscow yesterday.

After the conclusion of the 19th session of the intergovernmental committee, Arkhipov visited certain work organizations of various economic fields in nearly all socialist republics and autonomous provinces and held talks with the highest officials of the assemblies and executive councils of the socialist republics and autonomous provinces on certain problems of further promoting and developing their cooperation with Soviet organizations.

DEPUTY DEFENSE SECRETARY CARLUCCI CONTINUES VISIT

Talks With Ljubicic

LD191344 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1310 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Federal Secretary of Defense Army General Nikola Ljubicic today received Deputy U.S. Secretary of Defense Frank Carlucci who heads a U.S. military delegation on an official visit to Yugoslavia and Yugoslav Armed Forces. In the ensuing talk a further advancement of cooperation between the two countries' armed forces was discussed.

Meeting With Pesic

LD192320 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1550 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG)--Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, today received Frank Carlucci, U.S. deputy secretary for defense, who is visiting our country. Views were exchanged about bilateral relations and about the most topical international problems, in particular about disarmament.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT REACHED WITH NORWAY

LD191012 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1901 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG)--In the coming years, Yugoslavia and Norway will invest efforts further to diversify their economic relations with new, long-term arrangements on industrial cooperation and joint ventures and appearances on third markets.

The above is one of the concrete accords reached during the Yugoslav-Norwegian talks yesterday. The forthcoming session of the Yugoslav-Norwegian Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation will be devoted to determining the most effective ways for as speedy implementation as possible of the reached accord. The most immediate target is the conclusion of an agreement to avoid the double taxation of and protect investments from noncommercial risks and an agreement on health tourism.

HERLJEVIC CONCLUDES OFFICIAL VISIT TO CSSR

LD191358 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Franjo Herljevic, SFRY federal secretary of internal affairs, concluded his official visit to Czechoslovakia today. A document on the further intensification of cooperation was signed at the end of the negotiations. The Yugoslav minister was seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Federal Interior Minister Jaromir Obzina and other representatives.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL SETS PRICE CEILING

LD191354 Belgrde TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG)--As reported by the Federal Secretariat for Information, a Federal Executive Council session was held yesterday under the chairmanship of Dr Ivo Margan. At this session a decision was adopted setting a ceiling on prices for all products and services and demanding price lists for those products and services so that pricing communities can check them. These decisions set a ceiling on prices of all products and services within the competence of all sociopolitical communities so that the general level of prices of these products and services already set in accordance with regulations on the day of this decision's coming into force will rise by the end of 1981 no higher than the level of prices established throughout the country by the agreement on implementing the 1981 prices policy; that is, prices of industrial products--7 percent; retail prices--7 percent; prices of services--5 percent; thus the effect of a rise in these prices on the general rise in the cost of living will not exceed 7.5 percent.

In order to realize the aims of the economic stabilization policy and taking into account that this policy is also being carried out consistently in the prices sector, it was emphasized at the Federal Executive Council session that it is essential to strengthen social control over prices, including a broader application of measures of direct control of prices.

Since the Yugoslav market is not stable, this decision includes prices of all products and services in the competence of both the federation and other sociopolitical communities.

The adoption of this decision will ensure that the rise in prices by the end of 1981 does not exceed the limits envisaged in the agreement to implement this year's prices policy. Socially controlled movement of prices will be possible where necessary, but only in accordance with the established policy on prices. It is also essential to achieve a more active cooperation between communities with regard to prices as well as cooperation between associations of organizations of associated labor. This should become a permanent form of work and activity by these institutions in applying the new price system.

The Federal Executive Council decision will remain in force until the disturbances in relations in the market and in price movements are eliminated--which is why it was adopted. At the latest there will be a reexamination in 6 months from the day the decision came into force to assess whether reasons exist to maintain the adopted measures.

Commentary on Measure

AU191809 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Dusan Djordjevic talk]

[Text] Having obtained the consent of the republics and provinces--there have been some delays--the Federal Executive Council has adopted a decision setting a ceiling on prices of all goods and services under the jurisdiction of all the sociopolitical communities. This measure was predicted for some days and has been much discussed, but there have been some very differing views on its nature and effect.

Some people believe it is a conventional prices freeze, but representatives of the Federal Executive Council point out that this is not the case, for prices of some goods and services may increase by the end of the year, but only within the ceilings imposed. It is therefore believed that only those having the best reasons for new, higher prices will get the green light if their prices serve to implement the economic policy this year. A very strict selective price policy will be conducted.

The Federal Executive Council decision setting a ceiling on prices comes into effect today and will be in force until the market disturbances are eliminated. It is obviously a measure which is administrative in nature but which is envisaged in the provisions regulating the system. There have been many remarks about such a step by the Federal Executive Council, but it appears that there has been no other choice in checking an uncontrolled increase in prices. The measure has been forced on us because three quarters of the increase in prices envisaged for the whole year have been used up in 5 months.

It is certain that the measure does not resolve the basic causes of inflation and price increases and does not eliminate the deep disturbances in the economy. Precisely for this reason one should expect additional new measures to stabilize the economy trends. These measures are to a certain extent foreshadowed in the conclusions of the SFRY Presidency. It remains to be seen at what pace the Federal Executive Council will react, but earlier experience gained with such measures supports the view that the price ceiling alone will not produce the desired results without an additional package of economic policy measures.

The depth of the disturbances in the economy is such that such measures are necessary and must be consistently implemented. The Federal Executive Council this time obtained large powers, and it is rightly expected that it will offer appropriate economic policy measures in cooperation with the republics and provinces. An administrative regulation of economic trends is not the best way and means for eliminating difficulties, but the question is whether solutions can be postponed ad infinitum even if they are of better quality but the overall state of our economy is not taken into consideration.

Many organizations are not pleased with this decision. The domestic market will probably not be as attractive in the future as it has been, although it will continue to provide good earnings to some in the days to come. Looked at over a longer period, it is obvious that markets must be found outside our country. It is an aim of this measure to stimulate exports and make the domestic economy more competitive. This is the only way to reduce the balance of payments deficit.

On the other hand, the measure is designed to keep the rise in prices this year within the limits envisaged by the resolution and the accord on prices.

Let us hope that this measure will not meet with the fate of the price ceiling decisions of last year and the year before last. Of course, one need cherish no illusions that the price ceiling imposed today will solve everything, but it may be expected that this is the beginning of a serious settling of affairs in the domestic economy.

DRAGAN SPEAKS ON NATIONAL BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

LD192054 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1822 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Government will abide by its decision not to allow this year's budgeted balance-of-payments deficit to exceed 1.8 billion dollars, said Yugoslav vice premier Zvone Dragan at a press conference here today.

In 1979, Yugoslavia's balance-of-payments deficit totaled (?3.7) billion dollars, to be cut back to 2.4 billion dollars last year.

Dragan said that the government should [word indistinct] exports to hard currency markets [word indistinct] trade with the nonaligned and developing countries in the coming period.

Until [words indistinct] exports increased nominally by 21 per cent while imports rose by 17 per cent over last year's level, Dragan said. Exports to Western and European community countries have fallen behind while trade with East European and developing countries has increased, he said.

On the whole, the coverage of imports by exports, now at 58 per cent or two per cent up on last year, is not bad, Dragan said. Dragan also stated that inflation should not exceed 32 per cent at the end of this year, as against 40 per cent in 1980.

Yugoslavia will continue to pursue the policy of a realistic exchange rate of the dinar, said Dragan adding that another one-shot devaluation was out of the question. He also said that preparations were under way for amending regulations and thus enabling Yugoslav enterprises to enter into more effective industrial cooperation and joint ventures with partners abroad.

More on Dragan Remarks

LD192332 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1523 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 19 Jun (TANJUG)--The appraisal of the current economic trends in our country in the light of economic stabilization was the theme of a meeting which Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, had today with accredited foreign correspondents. Laying stress on the encouraging initial results achieved in 1980 in the field of economic stabilization, Avone Dragan pointed out that one could not hope to achieve more by means of restrictive measures. Owing to this, the conviction had prevailed that one should also look for new efficient ways based on more far-reaching solutions.

One of the most noticeable successes is reflected in the fact that the country's balance of payments with foreign countries has been reduced from $3.7 billion in 1979 to $2.3 billion in 1980.

The exchange of goods with the world was satisfactory and on the basis of it the OECD Secretariat and the IMF reached the conclusion that sound results had been achieved during 1980 in the field of economic stabilization.

However, last year belongs to the past and one has to think about 1981, in which a number of problems have grown more acute, ranging from stagnation in industrial production to a steep rise in general and joint consumption, inflation and prices, which have begun to rise at an enormous rate, especially in January and February, threatening to become a real explosion.

The situation is better in a part of agricultural production, though autumn sowing has failed to a certain extent. A rate of growth of nearly 4 percent is expected in agriculture this year. A yield of 4.6 million tons of wheat is expected, which will not meet all the requirements, so that nearly $200 million will have to be set aside to buy bread wheat and some other agricultural products.

Export is following the same pattern as last year. Up to 11 June, it has risen at the minimal rate of 21 per cent, while imports have risen at the rate of 17 per cent. In regional terms, the sale of goods in Western and EEC countries is declining and exchange with East European and developing countries is rising.

Inflation and prices are a pressing problem and nothing will be left to chance in that field. Social control will not be neglected and everything will be done to ensure the effectiveness of the new law on prices. Inflation should not exceed 32 per cent this year. Zvone Dragan emphasized that talks are being held with the EEC to examine the causes of disproportionate exchange with individual member countries. Efforts will be made in the next period to boost export to the convertible area and to step up the exchange of goods ith nonaligned and developing countries. The policy of the realistic rate of exchange for the dinar in relation to the dollar and the "basket" of 11 hard currencies will continue to be pursued. There is no question of another devaluation and any conjectures in this connection are devoid of any real foundation, the vice president of the Federal Executive Council said.

DJURANOVIC PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO SIBENIK

Remarks at Metals Factory

LD210350 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1611 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Sibenik, 20 Jun (TANJUG)--We shall not implement economic stabilization if we do not put a stop to price increases, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, said today in his talks with the representatives of the light metals factory in Sibenik. Together with Petar Flekovic, president of the Executive Council of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, Veselin Djuranovic today toured the sections of this largest work organization in Sibenik and had talks with its representatives as well as with representatives of Sibenik municipality.

Zdravyko Petkovic, president of the management board of the Boris Kidric composite organization of associated labor of the aluminum industry, briefed Veselin Djuranovic on the economic status of the Dalmatian aluminum industry. He pointed out that the industry is fighting a series of difficulties; in particular, the alumina factory of the Jadral work organization in Obrovac is choked by losses of millions of dinars. The associated labor of the Socialist Republic of Croatia is making good 4.5 billion dinars of losses but, all things considered, the conditions for continuing to produce alumina in Obrovac do not exist. Relevant organs will soon decide whether production should be discontinued at the alumina factory in Obrovac.

The Boris Kidric composite organization of associated labor of the aluminium industry, in Petkovic's words, had planned to invest 13 billion dinars over the next 5 years in the development of the aluminum industry. However, it will not be able to find this much money because of, among other things, objective difficulties and the implementation of stabilization. Therefore, it will guarantee only 3 billion dinars for the reconstruction and modernization of the so-called hot rolling mill of the light metals factory in Sibenik.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, stressed that it is good that the investment program has been reduced. He pointed out that the Yugoslav aluminum industry needs division of labor, a more deliberate development policy and a greater degree of final processing of aluminum.

Dealing with price trends, he stressed that we will not implement economic stabilization if we do not put a stop to price increases. In Djuranovic's words, the latest decision of the Federal Executive Council pegging the highest level of prices of all products and services does not mean a classic price freeze. In this connection, Djuranovic said: "We shall allow only economic price rises. There are not many dilemas about the kind of price policy we want; the only question is how individual work organizations will fall in with this price policy. In Yugoslavia, 30 percent of work organizations work either on the brink of profitability or with losses, yet they employ a large number of workers. The decision pegging the highest price level was adopted for the purpose of halting price increases and inflation." Djuranovic added that productivity must be increased, internal reserves used and larger sums set aside for research and for raw material production. Along with this it is necessary to limit general and joint consumption as this will leave more resources to the economy. In this way part of the stabilization would also be at the expense of noneconomic activities.

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, stressed that tourism is particularly important for increasing the foreign exchange inflow from invisible trade, and that this inflow should more than double in the present medium-term period. He also pointed out the significance of economic linkage of producers and consumers of food on a long-term basis.

Opening of Festival

LD210403 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, who toured the light metals factory in Sibenik today and had talks with represntatives of this factory and of Sibenik municipality, opened the 21st Yugoslav Festival of the Child this evening. Mile Orlovic reports:

Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, who visited the cultural and historical sights of Sibenik today, this evening formally opened on the summer stage the 21st Yugoslav Festival of the Child at which some 100 various kinds of programs will be performed until 4 July. Opening the festival, Veselin Djuranovic said:

[Begin recording] The Yugoslav Festival of the Child has entered the third decade of its very successful activity and of its continuous ascent in carrying out the great and grateful mission devoted to children, their joy, friendship and creative activity. With its noble orientations and aspirations turned toward the generations to come, who will tomorrow become the forge of man's destiny, with its open-air stages for joyful events created by the unfettered children's imagination, curiosity, frankness and skill, with its actions and support for the modern approach to children's education and upbringing; with its loyalty to Tito's policy of protecting and consolidating the brotherhood of nations and nationalities of our country; with its humanist platform of promoting acquaintances, links, rapprochement and comradeship of children throughout the world; with its internationalist rallying of children from all the continents regardless of national affiliation or race; with its genuine human ties of friendship that become lasting in nature and (?one of the forerunners) of the world to which we aspire, of a better world, of a more just world, of a world without wars of a world without hunger, of a world without borders, of a world of man's freedom and work--the Yugoslav Festival of the Child in Sibenik has grown into something special, into a kind of champion of Tito's mission of peace and brotherhood among people. t therefore deserves all our recognition and praises. All of us are overjoyed about the fact that such a previous institution as the Yugoslav Festival of the Child in Sibenik has sprung from the heart of our fraternal socialist community of equal nations and nationalities and continues to grow ever stronger. Let us join together our wishes and let us send a joint greeting to the children of our country and to the children throughout the world, that their childhood might be peaceful and happy. I proclaim the 21st Yugoslav Festival of the Child in Sibenik open! [applause]

CUKARICA COMMUNITY HOLDS CIVIL DEFENSE EXERCISE

LD210748 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1314 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Jun (TANJUG)--The sound of alarm sirens marked the beginning of the Kosutnjak 81 civil defense exercise held today on the territory of the Mihajlovac local community in Cukarica.

The citizens of this local community left their apartments quickly and in an orderly manner and went into the shelters. Several minutes after the alarm was sounded, "enemy planes" appeared in the sky. In a dive-bombing attack they "bombarded" economic and civil installations. Only a few minutes after the sirens sounded the all-clear, over 2,000 members of the units and staffs of the local community, of work organizations of this area, of the Komgrap [as received] municipal combined detachment of civil defense, the municipal fire brigade and the municipal Red Cross organization went into action to eliminate the consequences of "war destruction."

Well-trained and skillful, civil defense members "put out" some 90 "fires," cleared "rubble," pulled out people who were buried underneath, organized first aid for the "victims" and "decontaminated" the entire area. The units of the Komgrap detachment carried out successfully even the most difficult tasks of rescuing people from high-rise buildings by using the most modern methods. The participants in the Kosutnjak 81 exercise were greeted by Velizar Maslac, commander of the municipal civil defense headquarters, who stressed that all the participants in this exercise showed great devotion, self-sacrifice, skill, knowledge and expert training in rescuing people and property.

ORTHODOX CLERGY ASSOCIATIONS RECEIVE AWARD

LD191732 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1618 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Text] Belgrade, 19 June (TANJUG)--The Federation of Yugoslav Orthodox Clergy Association received in Belgrade today the Order of Merits for the People with golden star, conferred on it by the Presidency of Yugoslavia on the occasion of thirty years of its successful activity in Yugoslavia.

At the presentation ceremony it was emphasized that with its activity the federation has contributed, among other things, to the development of brotherhood and unity of all nations and nationalities and continued centuries old freedom-loving orientation and commitment of patriotic priests.

Thanking for the recognition, Head-Priest Ratkojelic, the president of the Federation of Orthodox Clergy Associations, pointed out that the association of the clergy was founded as far back as in 1889 and was renewed immediately after the war. Since then it has been carrying out constructive activity in society and church; Head-Priest Ratko Jelic said.

KOSOVO'S VLASI TALKS ON STABILIZATION EFFORTS

AU212026 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Jun 81 p 4

[M. Daci report]

[Text] Pristina, 5 Jun--Last night Azem Vlasi, president of the presidium of the Kosovo Provincial SAWP Conference, spoke to journalists in detail about the current political and security situation in Kosovo and the direction of further activities of all socialist forces in the province to stabilize the situation following the activities of the counterrevolutionary forces.

"At the session of the provincial conference 3 days ago, we critically evaluated the Socialist Alliance's past activity and also determined the direction of our further activities on the basis of the action program of the League of Communists of Kosovo."

Having pointed out that during the past 2 months the goals and the character of counterrevolution have continued to be explained to the widest sections of the working people, Vlasi said that a new stage of political activity has now begun. It is a stage of long-term activities for a complete stabilization of conditions in Kosovo. The political differentiation process that we have begun must be developed very specifically in all communities. For, it does not imply a mere verbal declaration in favor of our adopted views, appraisals and orientations. It is through attitudes and concrete actions, and not only of communists, that we must perceive the real attitude of everyone toward the situation that has been created.

The League of Communists has conducted the action of suppressing the hostile activity until now and has also engaged the cadres and forces of the Socialist Alliance and other progressive forces in that action. The action front must now be extended to include all those forces that have expressed their unconditional support for the views and appraisals of the League of Communists in the struggle against the enemy. The time has come for their historical test and for the confirmation of our self-managing socialist system.

How prepared we will be to begin the new school year will depend on the extent of our work with schoolchildren, students and their parents in local branches and local organizations. In this connection, we must coordinate our work with the Federation of Socialist Youth, the trade unions and the party organizations. It will be decided in settlements and in local communities which students and schoolchildren will be given accommodation in student housing facilities or be granted scholarships and credits for their schooling. This means that there will be no summer pause and at the very beginning of the new school year we must have ready plans and programs for ideological-political work among youth, Azem Vlasi said. The discussions in local branches and local communities will be used to raise various questions about the problems which have been accumulating for years. We failed to pay sufficient attention to demands by working people, citizens and youth and thus we must solve the problems now. What is involved are problems that not only fall within the scope of activitiy of the Socialist Alliance, but are also characteristic of the political life of the front. This means that we must turn to a greater extent toward ourselves. All factors concerned, not just certain institutions, also face the great task of reexamining the school programs and textbooks and the cadre policy in the educational institutions, that is, everything that enabled nationalism to penetrate schools and faculties, Azem Vlasi said. He informed the journalists that a large coordination group, formed at the provincial level, has been charged with the task of reviewing in detail all the textbooks that have been used within the teaching plans and programs.

As to the teaching cadres, the cases of all teachers who were in any way involved in the hostile events, as well as of those who contributed with their earlier actions to the escalation of nationalism, will be analyzed in detail. According to Vlasi, such teachers will no longer be able to work with youth. Certain cadres who have left the field of education mainly because of low personal incomes will be returned to the field of education to strengthen the cadres of educational institutions.

Speaking about intranational relations in Kosovo, Azem Vlasi said:

"The hostile and counterrevolutionary activity has left many consequences for intranational relations, not only in the province but also beyond it, in Yugoslavia. The demonstrations were directly aimed at destroying brotherhood and unity, togetherness and national equality, something that was, after all, one of the main goals of the enemy. It is up to us to perceive in detail what relations among neighbors we have at local levels, what is the national representation in various organs, within the sphere of employment policy and so forth. We must work to strengthen mutual trust and brotherhood and unity and to fully explain that what happened was the intent of the enemy and not of the wide sections of the Kosoco working people and citizens. The Serbs, the Montenegrins, the Albanians and all others must understand that, just as they must also understand that the progressive forces--and they form an enormous majority--will always struggle for togetherness and national equality. There is no other alternative for the Albanians, the Serbs, the Montenegrins and all other members of peoples and nationalities living not only in Kovoso, but also elsewhere in Yugoslavia."

Azem Vlasi also spoke about the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo. "Emigration is taking place, but it is not taking place only because of some individual perfidious pressures, even though a stituation has been objectively created in which more thought is given to that. It does not mean that pressure has been exerted on individual experts and cadres who are leaving Kosovo for other places because they have found better conditions there, have been able to find housing and so forth. It is happening in all communities, but it is not only the Serbs and the Montenegrins but also the Albanians who are leaving. As to the pressures, we will take energetic measures to ensure that no one will emigrate because of pressures. We have contacted the responsible organs and political structures of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and suggested that at present they prevent any migration from Kosovo because such mirgration at this time would not contribute to strengthening trust and togetherness. Naturally, I do not think in this connection that departures from Kosovo should be prohibited for all time in the future. For migrations also must be considered as a normal process in our society."

In conclusion, Azem Vlasi spoke about the information media and pointed out that by its commitment the information media can help stabilize the situation, especially if it reports fully and correctly about all our actions.

COMMUNIST KOSOVO WRITERS DISCUSS ACTION PROGRAM

LD192052 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1559 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Excerpts] Pristina, 19 Jun (TANJUG)--Kosovo writers--members of the League of Communists--today discussed their tasks in implementing the action program of League of Communist activity in the struggle against enemy and counterrevolutionary forces and for stabilization of the political situation in the province.

Veli Deva, president of the provincial league of Communists committee, also attended the meeting of the communists' aktiv of the Kosovo Writers' Society.

In the introductory speeches made by Enver Djerdjeku and Milenko Jevtovic, it was stressed that enemy demonstrations had also exerted an influence on the creative mood in the province because every nationalism and chauvinism threatens not only the material but also the spiritual values of the people from which it comes and at the same time brings about and fuels the nationalism and chauvinism of other nations and nationalities. Togetherness is the most precious gem of our life and prosperity. As was stressed, therefore, Kosovo writers should, with their achievements, orient themselves toward joint life with other nations and nationalities, inspired by Tito's work and by symbols of togetherness such as Boro and Ramiz, Miladin Popovic, Emin Duraku and others.

It was noted that there had not been firm cooperation between the writers' societies of Kosovo and Vojvodina and the Serbian Association of Writers.

The first speaker in the debate, Jusuf Keljmendi, first said that one of the main goals of the enemy had been to belittle everything that had been achieved in literary and artistic creative work in Kosovo. The lesson which we should draw from this, following the manifested enemy activity, is knowing whence comes everything that clouds over that which is true and circulates false values.

Speaking about Albanian propaganda, Jusuf Keljmendi stressed that the dogmatic-Stalinist campaign from that country was in essence fascist and that the only things missing were pictures of Hitler and Mussolini.

Milenko Jevtovic said that the Kosovo Writers' Society should give a reply to the way the works of Kosovo writers had been used and abused in syllabuses and literary programs and in particular how they had been interpreted.

He also pointed out that the Kosovo Writers' Society must give a complete reply on what the real truth was concerning the collection of poetry by Sabri Hamiti entitled "The Illyrian Tree," which the provincial national theater had staged, with parts of the performance also having been transmitted by Pristina television. Pristina television later assessed the broadcast as ideologically unacceptable due to possible associations and uncritical interpretation by viewers.

Rahman Dedaj, too, advocated an open conversation on this work as well as on some other works by Kosovo writers on whose ideological-aesthetic values suspicion had been cast.

Fahredin Gunga said that the majority of Kosovo creative writers were of Albanian nationality and that they had proved through their creative work and through social involvement that they were loyal to LCY policy and that their works reflected our social, political and general development. This is also one of the reasons why Kosovo writers are not adequately received in the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and why up to now only 48 works by creative writers of Albania nationality in Yugoslavia have been published there.

Speaking about "The Illyrian Tree," the collection of poetry by Sabri Hamiti, Fahredin Gunga said that that work was ideologically pure but that the television interpretation of the work had not been a good one and that it was leading to certain associations.

Taking part in the discussion, Veli Deva, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, pointed out the need for comprehensive, consistent and continuous involvement by writers who are communists and by all other creative cultural workers in the struggle against the enemy and in overcoming the weaknesses manifested both in cultural activities in general as well as in the writers' society itself. In this struggle, communists, creative cultural workers, must make a concrete contribution toward exposing the ideology and slogans from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism not only in their own working environment but also farther afield in society. This will be no simple or easy task, but Kosovo creative writer-communists have enough strength to persist in this, stressed Veli Deva.

Vladimir Cvetanovic was elected new president of the presidium of the communists' aktiv of the Kosovo Writers' Society.

Veli Deva Speech

AU201737 Pristina Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Report on speech by Veli Deva, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, at a meeting of the Kosovo writers, members of the League of Communists, in Pristina on 19 June]

[Excerpt] The question arises: What happened to cause the situation which we are now struggling against? The chief answer again is the defensive attitude of the communists. At the time we allowed nationalism to grow, which was the reason for these events. We have not separated nationalism as an ideology of the bourgeois class from national affirmation and national development.

It is interesting to see how ZERI I POPULLIT in its first article protects nationalism, although it is known that all those who tried to proclaim nationalism in the ranks of their nation as harmless in fact allowed nationalism to take its first bite precisely from the ranks of their nation and only then from other nations. Thus, for instance, German nationalism, which was the ideological foundation of the ruling class, first devoured the German worker class and the German Communist Party, and then swept through Europe.

No nationalism can be tame and no nationalism differs in essence from other nationalisms. When nationalism swells, it does not ultimately differ from fascism. Look what is happening in Europe now. Various bands of Muharem Baijraktari, who was chased out by the Albanian people and who killed, among others, Hajdar Dushi, a double hero of the Albanian people and of the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, now cooperate with so-called Agencies of the Red Front, which are nothing but spies and agents of the Albanian Embassy in Vienna, Paris, (?Brussels) and so forth.

Against whom are these bands directed? Their purpose is to destabilize Yugoslavia as well as Kosovo. Now it is very important for us, especially for us communists, to know that our main target is the ideological struggle against nationalism. Nationalism is the most important (?target), not only Albanian nationalism, but also Serbian and Montenegrin chauvinism as well as the chauvinism of all other peoples. We must know that there is no harmless chauvinism and nationalism. The struggle against nationalism must be waged in deeds, and in order that we may do so, we need action and concrete work.

Nobody must feel they are without equal rights in our society, including the Kosovo Writers Association, for nobody can have equal rights if only one person lacks these rights, Veli Deva stressed.

Further on Speech

AU201835 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Report on speech by Veli Deva, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, at a meeting of Kosovo writers, members of the League of Communists, in Pristina on 19 June]

[Text] Participating in the debate, Veli Deva, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, began by saying that it is an extraordinarily great thing for the struggle of the League of Communists of Kosovo that you communists are examining your own activity with the intention of determining the kev points on which you should deal in the future. There is perhaps a lack of more open self-criticism, he stated, but your conceptual direction, according to what has been heard in this debate, guarantees that the struggle will also continue in the future because this is not the last meeting. The conceptual orientation shown in this meeting shows the [word indistinct] of your activity and [word indistinct] interests of the working class with the self-management policy, with the construction of self-managed socialism in Yugoslavia [words indistinct]. With your definition, you will manage to overcome all the difficulties and obstacles that have become manifest for a period and which you are confronting together.

We are confronted with a number of problems we must solve to fully stabilize the political situation in Kosovo. The level of productivity in our province is too low, which is also true when compared even with the least developed areas in Yugoslavia. This is the basis of the entire development of society in the history of mankind: A system has defeated another system on the basis of labor productivity. The socialist system of self-management, Veli Deva continued, vanquishes all other socialist systems on the basis of higher labor productivity. Unfortunately, labor productivity has not been tackled as a major question. Lower labor productivity means that a worker who [words indistinct] will take home a lower personal income. During visits that I have made in several working collectives, I saw that [words indistinct] this is not being achieved. This is not true in all branches, but nevertheless, we are pretty low down the line and [words indistinct]. This requires our engagment and (?must be tackled) with the greatest earnestness.

Speaking about all that happened a while ago in our province, Veli Deva stressed that one of the fundamental causes was due to the situation in the party organization, that is, the defensive ideological position in the League of Communists. This means that we have been on the defensive, which is precisely what made it possible for such a process to take place. When I talk about the ideological defensive of the League of Communists, I also think about the defensive position of communists in the field of culture, which today can be explained but in no way justified. Speaking about the forces existing in the field of culture, Veli Deva said that our communist forces in this field are great. We have communists in the field of culture who are in a position to organize the struggle not only in our conditions, which are extraordinarily favorable, but even in much more unfavorable conditions.

It is true, continued Veli Deva, president of the provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, that we have allowed nationalism to get away with it unscathed on many occasions and to grow. Speaking about hostile propaganda emanating from Albania, Veli Deva said that it is interesting that in its first article, ZERI I POPULLIT took up the defense of nationalism and tried to explain the word nationalism with the dictionary, saying that nationalism means [words indistinct].

All those who have tried to present nationalism in their own country as a domesticated animal have seen later on that no nationalism, including Albanian nationalism, is a domesticated animal. It is instead a wild beast which begins by tearing apart the progressive forces in its own nation and then those in other nations. Recalling the deeds of German nationalism, which was the ideological base of the German ruling class and [word indistinct], Veli Deva said that it first devoured the German working class and the German Communist Party, and then it swept through Europe.

The Chetnik movement was the most prominet representative of Serbian nationalism. [Words indistinct] was the best representative of Serbian nationalism and of the Serbian bourgeoisie. It first [word indistinct] the Serbian communists and then tried to do the same with regard to the Serbian peasantry and then with regard to other nations. The same applies to the Croatian Ustasha movement. Nor is the matter different with regard to the nationalist movement [words indistinct] and the nationalist ideology of the Albanian nation, whose most prominent representative was Balli Kombetar. In the name of Albanian nationalism, Pashok Biba, Xhafer Deva and others extracted the gold teeth from the mouths of the mothers and fathers, of the sons and partisans in southern Albania and, having done this, the came back to Pec. No nationalism, therefore, can be anything but nationalism, because no nationalism [words indistinct]. And it all boils down to the same result.

Continuing his speech, Veli Deva spoke about the spies and agents of the Albanian embassies in Vienna, Paris, Belgium and other countries. He also spoke about the [word indistinct] activity conducted abroad, like that of Lek Zogu, who is nothing but an agent of the CIA.

We are currently confronted with very concrete and urgent problems. We have mentioned textbooks, teaching programs and various writings in this debate. How did it happen, for example, that nationalist indoctrination of a part of the youth occured in our schools. We must seek the [word indistinct] where nationalism has led us. We have had too many hybrid programs. Unfortunately, I had no opportunity until lately to have a look at many textbooks. These are dangerous.

Continuing his speech, Veli Deva stressed the ideological (?responsibility) of teachers and [words indistinct]. Who educates our children is of great importance. Communists must be in the vanguard. Those who want the good of our people, our relations, our stabilization and our policy of fraternity and unity has [words indistinct]. With deep conviction that our forces in the cultural front are sufficient to stabilize the situation in this field, provided that [passage indistinct].

As a center of culture and of our economy, a stabilized Pristina represents a great contribution for the stabilization of the situation as a whole, Veli Deva concluded.

GENERAL ON ROLE OF CIVIL DEFENSE IN KOSOVO

AU192100 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1825 GMT 19 Jun 81

[At the Center of Attention program: Mijusko Tomic studio interview with Col Gen Ivan Miskovic, president of the Yugoslav Civil Defense Council; Maj Gen Mile Mandic, secretary of the council and higher adviser for civil defense in the federal Secretariat for National Defense; and Blasko Ristic, under secretary in the republican Secretariat for National Defense of Serbia and chief of the republic's civil defense staff--live or recorded]

[Excerpt] [Tomic] To bring this discussion and broadcast to an end, just one more question. General Miskovic, please tell us what are the role and tasks of civil defense in crisis situations, in situations such as the one in Kosovo.

[Miskovic] Our overall system and machinery of defense and protection is being comprehensively prepared as a unit to deal with any situation. After all, when we talk about crisis situations, I would say that we talk about a peculiar kind of war which is being conducted now, in peace, in a certain way, or as we say, is being waged against our country through various forms of special warfare, and is inspired or organized by external enemies in collusion with hostile forces in the country. We have unfortunately had practical demonstrations of such a collusion in the autonomous province of Kosovo in past months, where the destructive rage was fully expressed with the aim of destroying social property and cultural goods and for the purpose of destroying our sociopolitical system.

This very fact alone, that one of the aims of the irredentist elements was to destroy social property, indicates that civil defense has its respective place as a component of our defense and protection machinery. The concrete application of civil defense depends on the overall organization of conscious social forces and the functioning of the system as a whole. Civil defense this time showed its efficiency to the same extent that this system functioned. In this specific case I would say that it showed its inefficiency or rather its lack of involvement.

The lessons are therefore precious and proper conclusions will undoubtedly be drawn from them.

[Tomic] Let us conclude our discussion with this. Think you for taking part in the broadcast.

'SPECIAL WAR' STRATEGY BEING USED IN KOSOVO

AU191420 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian NO 2185 28 May 81 p 16

[D.V. article: "Strategy of Indirect Activity: Game With a Nationalist Card"]

[Excerpts] According to basic platform and goals, the manner in which they were prepared, and in particular according to the forms in which they have been manifested thus far (for the time being one cannot say that they have ended, the recent counterrevolutionary developments in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo are a typical example of the application of a special war and its strategy of indirect activity.

One of the postulates of the strategy of indirect activity in the field of ideology is to play the card of nationalism and religion, particularly if it is possible to unite them on the same political platform. This strategy uses nationalism, as an expression of collective egoism, as one of the main factors for provoking political destabilization in a certain social community.

In its calculations with nationalism, the strategy of indirect activity proceeds from the assumption that the whole world is moving toward an ever-greater diffusion of power on a global scale and a fragmentation of the political authority within the borders of national states. This assumption was made on the basis of the fact that the number of national states in the world has more than doubled since World War II that is, if this rate were to continue, the number of multinational states in the world would increase to 300 by the end of this century. [sentence as published]

The basic platform of counterrevolution in Kosovo is nationalism and irredentism, with rather skillfully interwoven pseudo-Marxist slogans by which a part of the youth in the province was deceived. Even the most confirmed nationalists and chauvinists are aware of the fact that they cannot appear in public without a mask. With the slogans about equality, the right self-determination, exploitation, a low standard of living and similar slogans, it was necessary, although only temporarily, to conceal the real nationalist and irredentist nature of counterrevolution. However, it appears that Albanian nationalism in Kosovo did not have much patience in this respect. Very soon demonstrators and illegal groups began to use, throughout the province wherever their hostile activity has manifested in any way, their main slogans, such as: "ethnically pure Kosovo," which implies the emigration from the province of the entire non-Albanian population; "Albanian republic in Yugoslavia," which would also include parts of the territories of the Socialist Republics of Montenegro, Macedonia and Serbia inhabited by Albanians, and so forth. Thus, the class enemy in Kosovo himself removed its mask and presented itself to the domestic and world public in his genuine nationlist and irredentist form. After that there could no longer be any doubt about his real intentions and final goals.

In connection with this platform, it is necessary to say that it is not new or original and accordingly it is also not surprising. In the past, the class enemy, acting against our revolution and socialist self-management within the framework of any nation, has always proceeded from the nationalist platform.

In addition to the misfortunes and tragedies that it may cause to the nation on behalf of which it acts, Albanian, as well as any other nationalism in our country most directly jeopardizes the brotherhood and unity of the peoples and nationalities, the SFRY territorial integrity and entity, as a "class and unavoidable historic condition for implementing workers self-management" as TRUBUNA LUDU, organ of the Polish communists, recently commented on and described the counterrevolutionary developments in Kosovo. There can be no doubt that the historic and class as well as the authentic national interests of the workers class and all peoples and nationalities in Yugoslavia lie precisely in strengthening and further developing socialist self-management and the political system based on it. For this reason, the defense of the SFRY's independence and territorial integrity from attacks from outside and within represents not merely the constitutional right and patriotic duty of everyone of its citizens, but also a component of the struggle of our country's workers class for the further development and consolidation of the associtions of free self-mangers as the society to which the future belongs.

PRISTINA RADIO TV LEAGUE OF COMMUNISTS MEETS

More Powerful Transmitter

AU211713 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] At its session today, the action conference of the League of Communists of Pristina Radio and Television discussed the activities in further fulfilling the direct tasks emanating from the action program of the League of Communists of Kosovo. Speaking about the future program behavior in all sections of radio and television, Gani Ajeti, president of the conference, said that the main orientation in this connection is based on the need to fully objectively inform the working people in good time about all currents of life in Kosovo and Yugoslavia. Ajeti cited the data that as a result of the democratic procedure followed in the selection of program materials only 1.9 percent of Pristina radio's musical programs have been produced by Tirana Radio and Television and only 1.2 percent of Pristina Televisions' programs have been produced by Tirana Radio and Television.

The conferences' delegates noted that the responsible organs of Pristina Radio and Television, together with the appropriate provincial, republican and federal organs, are now engaged in solving the technical problems to ensure better reception of Pristina radio and television programs. It is expected that the new Pristina radio transmitter, 10 times more powerful than the existing one, will be commissioned for regular operations within a few months. This is important to successfully oppose the organized and well-planned anti-Yugoslav propaganda emanating from Albania.

Ismail Bajra, federal secretary for information, attended the session of the action conference of Pristina Radio and Television.

Discussion of Media Programming

LD211958 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1552 GMT 21 Jun 81

[Text] Pristina, 21 Jun (TANJUG)--Timely, full and objective information for the working people and citizens about the activity of the Leagues of Communists of Kosovo, Serbia, and Yugoslavia and of other organized socialist forces in unmasking enemy manifestations and their protagonists is the basic orientation of future programs in all sections of Pristina Radio and Television: This was stressed today at the session of the action conference of the League of Communists of Pristina Radio and Television, which discussed further activity for realizing the tasks stemming from the action program of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo and for organizing Pristina Radio and Television in resisting propaganda emanating from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The meeting of the communists of Pristina Radio and Television has attended by Agim Zatrici, member of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo; Ismaili Bajra, federal secretary of information; and Mitar Samarozic, secretary of the Municipal Committee of the League of Communists of Pristina.

In his introductory report, Gani Ajeti, president of the conference, advocated strict respect for objectivity in providing information. He stressed that when reporting on the struggle against enemy and counterrevolutionary forces, allowing any kind of sensationalism in radio and television programs would be dangerous. He believes that the time has come to whittle down the material on the events a little, that is, to provide a measure of synthesis in depicting the state of affairs. This is because, as he said, extensive reporting could have the opposite effect. Gane Ajeti mentioned that there had recently been individuals who "across-the-board, one-sidedly, without checking and by resorting to half truths--even in reports on official meetings--are trying to cast doubts on the whole Pristina Radio and Television." In this connection, he referred to the case of taking down a slogan in Decani on the occasion of the guest performance of an ensemble from the peoples' Socialist Republic of Albania, which is well-known to our public. It is harmful for the action conducted by the communists in Pristina Radio and Television, stressed Ajeti, if judgment is passed before light is shed on all the circumstances and if practice-tested cadres and communists are defiled.

This case was referred to in the discussion by Saban Wiseni, manager of Pristina Radio and Television. He stressed that, with full communist responsibility he had not ordered and "was not in a position to order anyone in Decani to take down the slogan." With reference to Riza Aljaj's name being mentioned in connection with the guests from Albania's stay in Decani, he mentioned that Aljaj, as director general of Pristina Radio and Television, had attended only the dinner and that he left the dinner before it ended.

The conference ruled not to discuss this case. They ruled that the case should be discussed by the basic organization of the League of Communists of Radio Pristina's spoken and musical program department. The appropriate commission should report after it has completed its work.

Ismail Bajra also spoke in the discussion. Referring to the activity of counterrevolutionary forces, he stressed that what is involved is an enemy who is bothered primarily by the development and affirmation of Albania nationality, by the autonomy of the province in our system, by the values of our development and by Comrade Tito's achievement. Propaganda from Albania, the anti-Serb poison dispatched to us from there, paternalism and the alleged concern for the interests of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia are not new for us, said Bajra. He added that what Albanian propaganda was launching was nothing but an appeal to the Albanian nationality to start a fratricidal war and commit suicide.

The federal secretary of information devoted a considerable portion of his 1 hour speech to the current tasks of information media and of journalists. Bajra especially stressed the great responsibility of the journalists. In the reply which he prompted by saying that, he reiterated that journalists must take into account, must be responsible for, what they are passing on, even if this includes statements made on public platforms or in forums.

KOSOVO UNIVERSITY DENIES PROPOSAL FOR NEW NAME

LD192036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1809 GMT 19 Jun 81

[Statement issued 19 June by the information service of the University of Kosovo]

[Text] Pristina, 19 Jun (TANJUG)--At a regular session on 17 June 1981, the collegiate body of the University of Kosovo discussed, among other things, a statement made by Prof Dr Vladimir Bovan at the session of the university council held on 9 June 1981 explaining the reason for his resignation from the office of vice rector.

At the session of the university council, Dr Vladimir Bovan made the following statement, among other things: "At the meeting of deans, the dean of the philosophy faculty produced a document [words indistinct] or in other words a proposal, with a list of signatories, to name the university in Pristina after Josip Broz Tito."

After discussing this statement, the collegiate body reached the unanimous conclusion that this coordinating body of the university had never received any proposal to name the university after Josip Broz Tito, and that this matter has never been raised in any form. Consequently, Dr Vladimir Bovan's statement does not correspond to the truth. The collegiate body also decided to make this information available to the general public.

PEC MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE DISCUSSES STRUGGLE

LD202016 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1640 GMT 20 Jun 81

[Summary] Pec, 20 Jun (TANJUG)--The delegates of the Municipal League of Communists Conference in Pec made a favorable assessment today of the results achieved so far in the struggle against counterrevolutionary activity, and adopted the proposal for immediate tasks. At the same time they expressed the view that this responsible work has been approached with little criticism and self-criticism. Pec communists were expected to say much more, and in much more specific terms, about their own ommissions which to a large extent were conducive to the enemy worming his way not only into all the interstices of life but also into their own ranks. Although in his introductory report, Becir Hoti, president of the Municipal Conference of the League of Communists, pointed to a series of weaknesses in the work of the communist organization, a more detailed assessment of the activity of the conference and of the committee in preventing activities by nationalists and irredentists, had not been made. It was stressed that the Pec communists would concentrate their activity on a merciless struggle against nationalists in every environment, particularly where the hotbeds of activity had not yet been eliminated.

The impression is gained that people are slowly becoming accustomed to the present situation and this is very dangerous because the situation should be changed. Optimism manifested in some environments is not based, as stressed, on the real state of affairs because the enemy and his organizations are still active.

The delegates were acquainted with the results achieved so far in combatting the activity of those who accepted the banner of counterrevolution. Thirty-four members have been expelled from the League of Communists, 6 have been punished with final warning, and 16 with ordinary warning; 10 pupils have been expelled from secondary schools and 5 students from the higher economic and commercial school; 14 graduates have been banned from carrying out practical tuition; magistrates have punished 18 citizens, while 4 workers have been suspended from their jobs. Most of the participants in the debate spoke Albanian and there was no simultaneous translation.